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Tuesday, August 2, 1960
Sravana 11, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND—LS II—755 Ai LS—22-8-60—950.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 2, 1960/Sravana 11, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Delegation to Israel

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*36. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Abdul Salam:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1620 on the 21st April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the report submitted by the Indian Delegation to Israel which went to that country to study the working of Co-operatives there has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

The report has been examined in the Ministry. The salient points that emerged are in the process of being co-related to the recommendations made by the Working Group on Co-operative Farming and the Committee on Co-operative Credit, as these reports cover a great deal of common ground.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the reports were sent to the various Governments and if so, whether their reactions have been received and considered?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, Sir. The Nijalingappa report as well as the Mehta Committee report have been forwarded to the State Governments and their views are obtained and are being obtained.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know what time it will take to come to a conclusion with regard to these reports?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not think it will take a long time to come to a conclusion because the reports have already been examined and the stage today is co-relation stage.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether there is any scheme of revitalising the old decaying co-operatives and to turn them into multi-purpose co-operatives?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Most of the societies are being rejuvenated as far as possible.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the report of the six-man Committee which toured Israel and Yugoslavia has been printed and whether their recommendations have also been embodied in it and if so, when the report will be made available?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The answer to the first part of the question is, yes. For the second part, the report will be made available within a fortnight.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: From what we have read about Israel and the co-operative movement there, it appears that the phenomenal growth of co-operative institutions in Israel is said to be due to the presence of a band of self-less workers with high idealism. May I know if the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to this

fact and whether he is taking any such steps in this country to create a band of self-less workers?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, Sir. The Ministry is aware of the fact that a self-less band of workers have done a good deal to make the co-operatives in Israel a thorough success. To create such a band of workers, the Ministry needs the support of all the Members of Parliament.

Inland Water Transport Committee

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*37. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Madusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1493 on 28th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Gokhale Committee on Inland Water Transport have since been finally examined; and

(b) if so, which of the recommendations have been implemented so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The report of the Gokhale Committee on Inland Water Transport was circulated to the State Governments, who are mainly concerned with it, on 29th October, 1959 and their comments were called for by 31st December, 1959. This date was extended to 15th February, 1960 as certain State Government representatives at the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee meeting held on 6th and 7th January, 1960, represented that they had to consult different Departments and wanted further time to examine the report. Comments from some of the State Governments are still awaited.

A statement indicating action taken on some of the recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 9.]. Action on other recommendations is under consideration in consultation with State Governments.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: From the statement we find that no recommendation with regard to the development of inland water transport in Orissa has been accepted or implemented. May I know what recommendations were accepted by the Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the impression in the mind of the hon. Member cannot be entirely correct, because the statement clearly indicates the line of action that we have already initiated and the progress made. If the hon. Member wants, I can recount certain examples. I think the statement is complete. I need not go into that question.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Inland Water Transport Committee recommended the improvement of inland water transport in Orissa at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs in the Second Plan period? From the statement we find that not a single amount has been spent for the improvement of inland water transport in Orissa.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may give some detailed information. The State Government have accepted the development of I.W.T. and the simultaneous improvement of I.W.T. and Paradip port and the improvement of Taldanda and Kendrapara canals. There are other projects also which have been accepted by the Orissa

Government, and I hope good progress will be achieved in due course.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Government have taken any decision with regard to the Buckingham Canal Scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We await the reaction of the State Government of Madras for that. The recommendation was that a survey should be made. I think that would be undertaken.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is the nature of the survey with regard to the Buckingham Canal?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Whenever the Canal is dredged, it heaves up again on account of siltation. That was the process. I am speaking from memory as that is a different question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether the Government propose to declare any of the waterways as National Waterways like National Highways?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think in the immediate future there is any possibility of doing so.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if the Government is contemplating the declaration of the Ganga Brahmaputra route as a National waterway?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think so, because declaration of a National Waterway as such implies and involves certain obligations which may not be possible to fulfil at the moment.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the Committee has recommended the setting up of an institute in Calcutta or Assam for the training of personnel for inland waterways and if so, at what stage this proposal is at present?

Shri Raj Bahadur: A recommendation to that effect was made. Apart from that, the Committee has also recommended that a Central Board of Technical assistance for water transport may also be set up and the same may be also established at the State level.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that the report was circulated to the State Governments. May I know the names of the States from which comments have been received so far?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Assam, West Bengal, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that certain State Government representatives represented that they had to consult their respective State departments for sending comments. Which are the State Governments?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have circulated the report to all concerned State Governments—States which are interested or where inland water transport can be developed. I have already indicated the names of the State Governments which have offered their comments on the report. We are awaiting comments from others.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether any steps have been taken for setting up country boat co-operatives?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That recommendation has been made. But, unfortunately, I cannot say that this has been found to be very much practicable or possible by the State Governments concerned. We are pursuing the matter.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that the traffic survey of Buckingham Canal has already been made? I would like to know whether the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee which met on the 6th and 7th of January considered the question of deepening and widening of the Buckingham Canal?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already indicated in the earlier part of my reply that that particular recommendation was made about some surveys of how it behaved after silting, how

it heaved. Apart from that, I would like to have a separate question.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The Committee suggested the allotment of Rs. 50 crores for development in the Third Plan. In the statement it is shown that Rs. 6 crores have been granted. How are we to take it that the Government has taken up seriously the development of inland water transport?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It has taken up the question of inland water transport as seriously as it is possible within the limitations of the finances of the country.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: The statement says that the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board is carrying out surveys of feeder rivers. How far has that progressed? Have the two river systems been co-ordinated yet?

Shri Raj Bahadur: So far as the actual completion of hydrographic survey is concerned, I may not be able to give any uptodate answer as to how much has been completed. This recommendation has been made and the G.B.W.T.B. has undertaken that work. So far as the question of co-ordination is concerned, if the hon. Member means a direct service from Ganga to Brahmaputra, I do not think except the joint Steamer company, there is any such service. The joint steamer company also starts from Calcutta.

Rockfeller Foundation Grant to Medical Institutions

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*38. { **Shri P. G. Deb:** / **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) how much grant has been given by Pockfeller Foundation to the Indian Medical Institutions for the year 1960; and

(b) whether Government were consulted about this grant?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Grants amounting to $581,900 have been made available by the Rockfeller Foundation to Medical Institutions in India from the 1st January, 1960 upto the middle of June, 1960.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether it is a fact that these grants are invariably given to medical institutions belonging to a particular community?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir. Medical institutions belong to all. They are not divided communally.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the Government would insist on a Central Board being formed through which these Rockfeller grants could be channelised?

Shri Karmarkar: The Government of India itself is there. They refer it to us, and when we agree, they make the grants.

Mr. Speaker: Anyway, it is a suggestion for action.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know on what points Government is consulted when grants are made by foreign institutions to institutions over here, and whether they are consulted with regard to the amount of the grant and with regard to the institutions to which the grants are to be made?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir.

Shri Vajpayee: What is this "yes"?

Mr. Speaker: Yes means both.

Shri Karmarkar: By "yes, Sir", I ment on both the points.

Shri B. Das Gupta: May I know whether any grant has been given to any medical institution in West Bengal?

Shri Karmarkar: Not during that period, but I am quite sure West Bengal will not be excluded.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के आयुर्वेद विभाग को इस में से कुछ रुपया दिया जायेगा ?

श्री करमरकर : दिया गया है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या दिया गया है ?

Shri Karmarkar: Is is open to the Rockfeller Foundation to make a grant to the Banaras Hindu University.

Shri Raghunath Singh: But they have not given.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into this, it is a general question.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: What is the procedure adopted by Government so that the different medical institutions of India can avail of the opportunity offered by the Rockfeller Foundation?

Shri Karmarkar: It is not as if a particular amount is set aside by the Rockfeller Foundation and this is got by us for inviting applications therefor. Whenever they understand that there is a suitable case, they come to a tentative conclusion in their own mind as to whether they should consider it, and when they consider it proper, they refer it to the Government of India, and when we consider it proper, we agree with them.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Quite apart from whatever funds may have been made available to medical institutions, governmental or otherwise, may I know whether the Central Government, at any stage, have approached the Rockfeller Foundation for large sums in order to conduct research for which money is not available with the Government here?

Mr. Speaker: Directly?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Yes, Sir. And if they have not approached the Rockfeller Foundation, why not?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not aware of any case in which we approached the Rockfeller Foundation as such for aid. There is a certain availability with them according to their resources, and they would like to spend it in the best manner possible. They have their own sources of information also. They come to a tentative conclusion in their mind that such and such a project is worthy of aid, and because it is in India, they have to consult us. They refer the matter to us, both in the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Health, and when we agree, the grant is made. That is the position.

Shri Jaipal Singh: My question was totally different. I wanted to know whether our Government, have, *suo moto*, approached the Rockfeller Foundation for placing funds at their disposal, so that research on a very large scale might be conducted.

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir. I do not remember of any case where we have *suo moto* requested the Rockfeller Foundation for aid.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it not a fact that the Rockfeller Foundation is a private institution, and that Governments do not go and request private institutions for assistance? Is there any instance in which Government has approached a private institution for grant in medical fields?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir. We do not approach any private institution. There is an agreement between the Rockfeller Foundation, who have monetary resources, and the Government of India, and according to the terms of that agreement we function in any matter where the Rockfeller Foundation gives aid to particular institutions.

अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा के नये कार्ड

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*३६. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री मुहम्मद लियास :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत कर्मचारियों

को जो नये कार्ड दिये गये हैं उन में उनका वेतन क्रम भी लिखा गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार को इस से क्या लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) यह निम्नलिखित बातों की निर्धारित करने के लिये आवश्यक है :

१. किसी अस्पताल या आरोग्याश्रम में अन्तरंग उपचार के दौरान आहार की कीमत देने का उतरदायित्व । क्योंकि कुछ ऐसे वेतन वर्ग हैं जिन के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आहार के पैसे देने की छूट होती है ।

२. अस्पताल में किस व्यक्ति को किस श्रेणी का स्थान दिया जाय; और

३. विशेषज्ञों से सीधे परामर्श करने की सुविधा जो कि केवल ८०० रुपये प्रति मास या इस से अधिक वेतन लेने वालों को ही प्राप्त है । इस बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध रहने से सामान्य अधिकारों से विचलन दूर हो जायेगा जिस से भूतकाल में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कठिनाइयां हुईं और सरकार को हानि उठानी पड़ी ।

I think, I might read it in English also.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Karmarkar: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is essential in order to determine:

(i) Liability for payment of diet charges during indoor treatment in a hospital or sanatorium, as Government servants under certain pay groups are exempted from payment of diet charges.

(ii) eligibility for classes of accommodation in hospital and

(iii) the facility for direct consultation with specialists, which is only open to those who are in receipt of a pay of Rs. 800 p.m. or above.

The ready availability of information on this point will eliminate departure from the normal entitlement, which have caused hardship to Government servants and loss to the Government, in the past.

Shri Muhammed Elias: We get reports from the lower categories of Government servants that they do not get as much facility from the C.H.S. as the higher categories. If the pay scales are mentioned on the token, will there not be more discrimination with regard to the treatment and other facilities?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir. There is no discrimination except that persons belonging to the lower pay categories getting up to Rs. 130 per month get free accommodation and free diet, others do not. I hope with that type of so-called discrimination my hon. friend will agree. With regard to the other thing, owing to want of hospital accommodation, there is a certain limitation. Categories getting Rs. 800 and above can have direct access to certain types of referees, but I should like to add that in no case where proper treatment is necessary is treatment denied to any patient whatever.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What is the scale of pay for which exemption is given in respect of diet charges etc.?

Shri Karmarkar: For free diet in a hospital, Government servants drawing up to Rs. 130 are exempted in the case of diseases other than T.B., and up to Rs. 300 in the case of T.B.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Class IV is not exempted, while persons drawing Rs. 300 are exempted?

श्री करमरकर : १३० रु० से कम जिस की तन्खवाह है उस के लिये फ्री है, इस से ज्यादा जिस की तन्खवाह है, उस के लिये फ्री नहीं है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the Pay Commission has recommended introduction of this scheme for all Government employees here, I want to know the total number of employees who are covered by the scheme, and others who are likely to be covered.

Shri Karmarkar: This is what I learnt that roughly the total number of families of Government servants covered till now is 4,80,000. Regarding the other number, I should like to have notice.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Since the Minister has assured us that no one who needs proper treatment is denied such treatment, may I know the reason for enabling persons drawing over Rs. 800 to have direct access to specialists and denying this to others?

Shri Karmarkar: We would like to have the services of the specialists made available to everybody, but since that is impossible and since these people are paying a little higher contribution to the scheme, we have thought of limiting it somewhere, but as I have already informed the House, there will not be a single case requiring proper treatment where that treatment is not given. We shall make the whole of our machinery available for treatment.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Then it is obnoxious.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what special facilities are given to the T.B. patients and whether this scheme will also recommend sanatorium treatment for T.B. in the case of prolonged sickness.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. As I said, for the T.B. patients the pay limit is a little higher. Any one drawing Rs. 300 or less, in the case of T.B., is exempted from paying diet charges. That is the present arrangement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is whether they have provided sanatoria also.

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: May I know when it is proposed to extend the C.H.S. scheme to the State Government employees and the corporation employees?

Shri Karmarkar: To have the State Government employees included is not in our immediate contemplation. The question of including the corporation employees will be considered in due course. What is immediately under our consideration is to try to extend the same facilities to Central Government servants staying outside Delhi. That is under our immediate consideration now.

श्री राम लाल व्यास : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि उन लोगों से भी, जो अस्पताल में डाइट नहीं लेते हैं, जो अगर डाइट लें, तो उन से चार्ज किया जा सकता है, डाइट न लेने पर भी चार्जिज रिकवर किए जा सकते हैं। अगर वे अपनी डाइट लेते हैं, गवर्नमेंट की नहीं लेते हैं, तो उन से चार्जिज क्यों रिकवर किए जाते हैं ?

श्री करमरकर : उस के बारे में दोनों तरफ से कहा जा सकता है। एक चीज तो यह है कि प्रार सब को घर से डाइट लाने की सुविधा दे दें, तो बाद में झगड़ा हो जायगा। कुछ लोग घर से भजिया ला कर खायेंगे—ऐसी चीजें खायेंगे, जो कि उन को नहीं खाना चाहिए।

On the other hand, it is also reasonable that a patient who can take care of himself with regard to proper diet should not be charged; that he should be saddled with the charges even though he does not take the diet strikes me as something which might be considered as not quite reasonable. I am considering that matter.

Welfare Fund for P. & T. Staff

*40. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 1549 on the 18th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since established the Welfare Fund for Posts and Telegraphs Staff; and

(b) if so, the amount to be contributed by Government?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Not yet; but it is expected that it will be formally established soon.

(b) Rupees seven lakhs per annum for the first three years.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस स्कीम में जो यह सात लाख रुपया दिया जायगा, वह किस तरह से पी० एंड टी० वर्कर्ज के वेलफ़ेयर के लिए दिया जायेगा ।

[شری ع - م طارق : میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سکیم میں جو یہ سات لاکھ روپیہ دیا جائیگا وہ کس طرح سے پی - اینڈ ٹی - ورکرز کے ویلفیر کے لئے دیا جائیگا -]

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am afraid I do not understand what the hon. Member has asked. If he puts the question in English, I shall be able to answer.

Shri A. M. Tariq: That is not my fault. That is his fault.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know how the amount is going to be spent.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We are making out a scheme for the spending of this sum, because the P. & T. Welfare Fund is a new thing which has just been established; for sports meet etc. the sum will be granted and also for amenities for our employees.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know whether there is any proposal before Government to have a committee on which the P. & T. people will also be represented, to give advice as to how to spend the money for the welfare of P. & T. staff?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have already explained what this sum is meant for and how it is going to be spent. We have not yet got the scheme, and the scheme is not yet out. When the scheme is fully prepared, I am prepared to place it on the Table of the House.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know how long it will take to prepare the scheme?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am not a prophet, but we are trying to expedite it as much as possible.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I never said that he was a prophet. He cannot be a prophet. I never said that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister might have said, this session or the next session.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He is a Minister, and he is expected to know all these things. Is this the way to answer?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I cannot be expected to make a guess and waste the time of the House. The hon. Member may be able to do it more quickly than I. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: It is an aspersion on a Member.

Mr. Speaker: Nothing is gained by making that kind of statement. When the House is anxious to know whether it is going to be implemented quickly and as early as possible, hon. Ministers must be able to say that it is going to be implemented during this session or during the next session or not in this year at all. The hon. Minister who initiates the scheme must have a general idea. Nobody wants to pin him down to a particular date. If he is not willing to answer, let him not answer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was stated by the hon. Minister that Government were going to contribute Rs. 7 lakhs. May I know the basis of this

contribution? Is it based on the contribution which they would like to have from the employees? What will the employees contribute, and what will be the contribution of Government?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: This is for amenities. I thought this sum would be a reasonable one. They are also going to collect a sum themselves by subscriptions etc. ranging from Rs 0.50 to Rs. 5 per person, depending on the salaries that the person receive, and with that, I hope they will be able to carry out what they wish.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is his contribution as Minister?

Revolving Fund for Land Development in Delhi

*41. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 958 on the 18th March, 1960 and state the nature of decision taken in starting a revolving fund for the development of land acquired in the Union Territory of Delhi.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The question is under consideration of the Government. No decision has been taken so far.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question, it was stated that the Planning Commission had made some suggestion. May I know the precise suggestion made by the Planning Commission?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not aware of any precise suggestion by the Planning Commission, which is under our consideration. What is under our consideration is under what terms we should grant land; the latest suggestion that is receiving active consideration of Government is that instead of giving land outright, a rental may be charged therefor in the interests of the scheme itself. That is what is under our consideration. The Planning Commission have made no suggestion which is under our consideration now.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question, it was stated that the Planning Commission had made some suggestion. I can read out the answer, if the hon. Minister wants.

Shri Karmarkar: That was some time back, but now things have moved. That was last year, when the matter had gone to the Planning Commission. Now, we have very much advanced, and we are almost at the end. The one point that remains to be decided by Government is on what terms the land should be given to the purchasers. That is the only question under consideration.

Fire in Railway Godown at Howrah

*42. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Warior:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subiman Ghose:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Eastern Railway Godown for unclaimed and undelivered goods in Ramakrishnapur, Howrah, was gutted in May last;

(b) if so, was any enquiry made; and

(c) whether the report, if any, would be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under investigation conjointly with the Inspector of Explosives Eastern Circle, Calcutta and the Superintendent of Railway Police, Howrah.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know the estimated loss due to this fire?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Unfortunately, all the records were burnt. We are trying to prepare another list, and after the list is completed, the approximate loss would be assessed.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether explosive like gas cylinders and foodgrains used to be stored in a small storehouse, and no precaution was taken for months together to see that no such accident happened?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I could not catch the question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know why they were all stored together.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We had this godown for a very long time, and no untoward incident took place. It was unfortunate that it caught fire, and this loss was suffered.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: This fire took place in May last, and it is now August. Has not an inordinately long time been taken to complete the investigations and make an inventory of the goods lost?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The investigation was started and completed by a committee of railway officers. That committee recommended that another expert committee should go into this question. Also, we thought that there was need for the police to probe into the whole matter. It is because of this that it is taking a long time.

Shri Subiman Ghose: The hon. Minister stated that all the documents had been destroyed. May I know on what basis the list of unclaimed property will be prepared?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The godown was burnt and razed to the ground. Naturally all the records that were in the godown had been burnt. What we are trying is to collect the information from the various stations on that Railway which forwarded lost property to that godown.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether the Railway will have to pay any compensation for undelivered goods? If so, what will be the amount thereof?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Again it is difficult to say because in this godown unconnected and unclaimed goods were stored and then they are auctioned according to the rules. If there are any unconnected goods for which claims will be made, of course those claims will be considered. But it will not be possible to say what will be the claim amount.

Shri B. Das Gupta: May I know whether it is a general practice with the railways to keep these gas cylinders and other articles together in the same godowns all over India?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The hon. Member must make a distinction here. It was not an ordinary godown or ordinary goods shed. Different places have been assigned for inflammable materials in godowns and goods sheds. This was a lost property godown. Unfortunately, it happened that there were some inflammable materials stored there.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that this godown is situated at a long distance from Howrah Station? If so, will a godown be constructed near about Howrah Station?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think it has to do much with any station because it is the lost property godown.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It appears that the fire took place in May, and the hon. Deputy Minister has said that some departmental or preliminary inquiries were held. I want to know whether in that particular inquiry the loss was estimated. If so, what was the estimated loss? After all, some estimate has to be made of the loss.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Hon. Members should appreciate that it was not possible for that Committee to assess the loss. Primarily that Committee

was entrusted with the work of finding out as to how the fire broke out. After their investigation, they have not been able to indicate the cause of the fire, and they feel that perhaps the Inspector of Explosives, the Director of the Fire Brigade in Calcutta and the Civil Police may further probe into the matter. That they are doing.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May we know whether the present Committee has been asked to investigate the amount of loss sustained by the Railway?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The present Committee will not be able to do that. As I have indicated, we are collecting the information from the various railway stations about the goods that they forwarded to that godown. On the basis of that, the register will be reconstructed and then we will be in a position to assess the loss.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस गोदाम में एक्सप्लोसिव क्यों रखा गया । जब कि चार पांच इस तरह के केस हिन्दुस्तान में हो चुके हैं तो इनको अलग क्यों नहीं किया रखा गया ? दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां कोई गार्ड या अफसर था या नहीं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : एक्सप्लोसिव वहां रखे जाने की खास पक्का इतला या सबूत नहीं है । जिस दिन यह एक्सीडेंट हुआ, उस दिन रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स का एक सैनिक उसकी रक्षा के लिए ड्यूटी पर था ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि एक्सप्लोसिव दूसरे सामान के साथ रखा जाता है या नहीं और उसको अलग रखने का कोई इन्तिजाम है या नहीं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : एक्सप्लोसिव अलाहिदा रखा जाता है । इसके रखने के लिए अलाहिदा रेलवे शैड या गोदाम वगैरह तैयार किए जाते हैं । लेकिन जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक्सप्लेन किया है, यह खोए हुए सामान का गोदाम था । कोई रस्सा का टुकड़ा आ गया या कोई बकसा या दूसरी चीज आ गयी तो उसको अलग अलग खानों में रख दिया जाता था ।

New Hospital in Delhi

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*43. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new 650-bedded hospital is proposed to be constructed in New Delhi with funds to be provided by the Rockfeller Foundation and the U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal together with the quantum of financial assistance expected; and

(c) the progress made in connection therewith?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is to construct and equip a 650-bedded hospital at the All Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi at an estimated cost of approximately Rs. 425.00 lakhs.

For the construction and development of the hospital of the Institute, the Rockfeller Foundation has agreed to provides $ 500,000 and the Technical Co-operation Mission has allocated a grant of Rs. 290 lakhs.

(c) Estimates amounting to Rs. 57.61 lakhs for the construction of the frame-work of the hospital during the Second Five Year Plan period have been approved recently.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the hospital take into consideration the establishment of rural and urban centres where students and staff will be trained?

Shri Karmarkar: I could not say about the period unless I ask for the information. But I understood sometime back that they are taking speedy steps. I suppose they have some arrangement now and they are going to stabilise it later.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: How many people have been sent to the U.S.A. under both these grants—of the TCM and Rockfeller Foundation—for further study from the Faculty?

Shri Karmarkar: That is going from one question to absolutely another question. I shall answer that on notice.

Shri Kodiyan: In view of the fact that there is shortage of medical staff in the existing hospitals in Delhi, may I know whether Government are making special efforts to see that by the time this new hospital is ready to start work, adequate staff is made available?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes. It has been our best of efforts to take all steps necessary for providing staff. The staff position in Delhi is much better than what it was last year. We hope to fill very shortly a few vacancies that have arisen. For this institution, we are hoping that it will be possible to have proper staff. Even now there is a hospital with about 350 beds and it has been staffed by some of the best persons available in the country.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether these funds allotted by the Rockfeller Foundation and the TCM were given to the Government of India for expenditure wherever they like or whether these were specifically earmarked for opening this hospital at Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar: These funds were specifically granted by them for this hospital.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand: May I know whether this will be called a Rockfeller gift and the hospital named after him?

Shri Karmarkar: No. There is no question of naming the hospital after him. They do not want it to be so named. It is also difficult to do that. That is not the practice.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know whether the Government asked for this money or they voluntarily offered it?

Shri Karmarkar: The money is an absolutely voluntary offer. There is no doubt about that. About asking the money, sometimes there are informal feelers, 'If such a grant is made, would you take it?' Many times it is not on record. Now it is not as if we go on asking for any money at all. In this particular matter, an informal feeler was made and then we indicated to the informal feeler—origin station—that this matter would receive good consideration by Government, because other things being equal, it was quite a good and feasible proposition for us.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: In view of the dearth of—medical facilities in rural areas, how is it that Government are not considering extending such facilities to the rural areas but are confining the expenditure of all money received from abroad to providing medical facilities in the urban areas?

Shri Karmarkar: I am afraid my hon. friend is very badly informed. I thought he might be knowing about it, because there should be at least one primary health centre in his district and his constituency. These primary health centres, for instance, have received a fairly substantial aid from an international agency. Now, it is not as if we are the choosers. Things happen like that. Ultimately the decision that we come to is that if aid is given in a proper manner through a proper source and to a proper purpose, we accept it. That is the clear position.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: There was a Press report recently to the effect that almost all the hospitals are overcrowded. How long will it take

to complete the construction of the proposed hospital?

Shri Karmarkar: I am afraid I agree with that report, because hospitals in Delhi are overcrowded, a few of the patients coming in there absolutely unnecessarily. To my mind, taking the question on a generous scale, it would take another ten years for the arrangement to be absolutely adequate. But at the present moment, things are fairly satisfactory.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: My question as to how long it would take for this hospital to be completed has not been answered.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Earlier I had tried to elicit information from the hon. Minister as to whether Government *sou motu* approached voluntary organisation like the Rockfeller Foundation. Now the Minister tells us, 'We never went there. They just sort of whispered to us and they gave half a million dollars'. I want to know whether it is a fact that Government never approach voluntary institutions that are there ready and willing, without any political strings, to give us the wherewithal so that we could do useful welfare work.

Mr. Speaker: What is the good of asking a general question?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): This is, of course, too general a question, as you have been pleased to say, for any adequate reply. But, taking this particular instance— I do not speak with absolute knowledge— it is very likely that the committee of the hospital or some member of the committee or the Chairman of the committee—not the Ministry—might go and speak to these institutions. That is what normally happens. It is not that Government approaches them; but people connected with these institutions, the Board or the Chairman of the Board might conceivably talk to them and approach them. I know that once or twice I have been asked by the Chairman, 'This offer is made to us; may we accept it or may we not?'. Obviously, there has been some contact or talk with the Chairman. To my knowledge Government formally never makes these approaches.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is rather a ticklish issue. I really wanted to find out whether such foundations like the Ford Foundation, the Rockfeller Foundation and a number of other foundations have necessarily to channel their awards, donations, contributions and the like through the Government or whether they can directly deal with institutions. That is what I was trying to get.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No; they are not supposed to deal directly. Informally, they might, perhaps, have talks. They have to come to Government at some stage or the other.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the number of hospitals in Delhi and the number of beds provided therein and further whether Government can advise the Rockfeller Foundation and the U.S. Technical Co-operation Mission to construct such hospitals outside Delhi where there are no hospitals?

Shri Karmarkar: With regard to the latter half of the question my answer is ready because we do not propose to advise any foreign organisation regarding the advisability of having some grant somewhere or other, as it has been made clear also by the Prime Minister.

With regard to the first part, it is a good question but a fairly large question for which I should like to have notice.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether any part of the Rockfeller grant will be used for research; and if so, how much?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes; but, how much, I want notice.

जहाजरानी में विस्तार

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*४४. श्री पहाड़िया :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री बालकृष्ण वासनिक :
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री मुहम्मद लियास :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय जहाजरानी बोर्ड के सभापति ने सुझाव दिया है कि हाल ही में अमरीका के साथ हुए खाद्य करार से उत्पन्न स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये हमारी जहाजरानी का विस्तार किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस विषय पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री पहाड़िया : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अमरीका से जो यह अनाज आयेगा वह किस अनुपात में भारतीय जहाजों में आयेगा और कितने अनुपात में दूसरे देशों के जहाजों में आयेगा और उन विदेशी जहाजों को हमें कितना किराया देना पड़ेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो मुआहिदा हुआ है उस के अनुसार ५० प्रतिशत: अनाज अमरीकी जहाजों में आयगा और बाकी पचास प्रतिशत: के लिये हमारा अधिकार है कि उसको हम अपने जहाजों में लायें या जो दूसरे जहाज हम इसके वास्ते चार्टर कर सकें उन पर लायें। अब आज जो दरें हैं और भाव है और जो इसका फ्रेट रेट है वह लगभग ३ पौंड प्रति टन है और उसके हिसाब से करीब ७०-८० करोड़ रुपया अनाज को लाने में बतौर भाड़े के लगेगा।

Shri Damani: May I know whether it is a fact that at present the prices of ships have gone down considerably and there are many ships available for ready delivery? If so, may I know whether Government is contemplating to purchase some ships to bring these foodgrains or to allow private companies to purchase some ships for saving foreign exchange?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is true that these days it is a buyer's market so far as the purchase of ships is concerned and ships are definitely available at low prices comparatively speaking. But the question is how far can we spare to buy ships and that matter is exactly under examination now.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो पचास सैकड़ा आपके अधीन होगा तो इस पचास सैकड़े में हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनियों का शेयर क्या होगा और साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि ८० करोड़ रुपया आप इसमें बतौर भाड़ा देने के वास्ते जा रहे हैं तो क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि ४० करोड़ रुपया लगा कर आप अपने जहाज लें लें ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक हिस्से का सम्बन्ध है जैसे मैंने कहा इस पचास प्रतिशत: पर हमारा अधिकार है। प्रिफर्ड चाएस है और गवर्नमेंट की चाएस होगी कि वह जिसका भी जहाज लाना चाहे लाये और जाहिर है कि गवर्नमेंट अपने देश के जहाज लाना पसन्द करेगी। अब प्रश्न तो है कि क्या हमारे पास पर्याप्त मात्रा में जहाज उपलब्ध हैं और क्या ७०-८० करोड़ रुपया इस काम के वास्ते हमारे पास एकदम तैयार है, ३०-४० करोड़ रुपये हों तो शायद यह काम किया जा सकता है। अब वह कितना मिल सकता है और कितना आ सकता है यह एक बड़ा बड़ा प्रश्न है जिसका कि उत्तर मैं इस समय नहीं दे सकता।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : ८० करोड़ रुपया जब हम बतौर भाड़े के ने [illegible] हैं तो इस ८० करोड़ में से ४० करोड़ [illegible] ले कर क्यों न हम अपने जहाज खरीद लें ?

श्री राज बहादुर : आधा भाड़ा तो हमें अपने एग्रीमेंट के मुताबिक देना नहीं होगा, बाकी आधा देना होगा

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इसलिये मैंने ४० करोड़ कहा है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : जी हां, इसलिये तो मैं कह रहा हूं कि इस ४० करोड़ में से कितना मिल सकता है, कितने जहाज ले सकते हैं यह सारा प्रश्न विचारणीय है ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I wanted to know whether the rates which are being quoted by the American shippers are much higher than those average rates quoted by other shippers; and, if so, how much.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the Food Minister have already given out that they would like to go by the world freight rates in this behalf and that is the rate that I just now quoted, that is, about £3 per ton, at the moment. This is, of course, a fluctuating rate; it may go up or go down.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that only 6 to 7 per cent of the cargo of 17 million tons of foodgrains from U.S.A. is proposed to be lifted by Indian shipping? If so, after Indian shipping is expanded as is proposed to be done, what percentage this proposed expansion is likely to cover?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have not fixed or even calculated what percentage the Indian shipping will be able to lift out of the entire cargo. That would depend upon the number of ships available to us and that is a point on which I cannot give a specific answer unless I know how much financial resources we can mobilise for the purpose.

Shri Hem Barua: If I am not mistaken, the Food and Agriculture Minister made a statement like this that 50 per cent would be lifted by American ships and out of the other 50, 6 to 7 per cent is likely to be lifted by Indian shipping and the rest by other ships; and in that context I put this question.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): I never made a statement like that. The fact is that under the American law 50 per cent has to be carried by the American bottoms and the remaining 50 per cent is entirely at our disposal. It depends upon our capacity to bring it. Six to seven per cent is the average that I have been seeing for the last 2 or 3 years. That is the average we bring. That does not prevent us to increase that percentage.

श्री पहाड़िया : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ४० करोड़ रुपये के लगभग उस पर खर्च होगा तो जब इसके लिये कोई समय निश्चित नहीं है कि बहुत जल्दी ही हमें सारा अनाज मंगा लेना है तो क्यों न उस रुपये को एक साथ खर्च करने के धीरे धीरे खर्च करें ?

Mr. Speaker: The same thing was asked by Shri Raghunath Singh.

Short Supply of Wagons

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*47. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** / **Shri Rami Reddy:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the short supply of covered wagons for the transport of rice from Andhra region to Kerala *via* Vijayawada and Madras during the month of April, 1960;

(b) the number of wagons required and the number actually allotted during that month; and

(c) the steps the Railway Board propose to take to see that in future transport of rice is not held up for want of wagons?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Covered wagons for the transport of rice from Andhra region to Kerala during April, 1960, could not be supplied to the full extent due to the following reasons:—

Broad Gauge:

(i) Utilisation of a good proportion of covered empties in stepping up the loading of imported wheat at Vizagapatam and in clearing preferentially the traffic in mangoes which is of perishable nature.

(ii) Operational difficulties resulting from water scarcity at certain stations and severe summer conditions rendering movements difficult.

Metre Gauge:

Paucity of Metre Gauge wagons.

(b) During April, 1960, 3,245 demands on Broad Gauge and 2,357 on Metre Gauge were registered for movement of rice from Andhra region to Kerala. Against these 650 wagons on Broad Gauge and 142 wagons on Metre Gauge were supplied.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the Railways concerned to maintain the loading at as high a level as possible and every effort is being made to improve the supply of wagons for this traffic consistent with the requirement of other higher priority traffic.

In order to assist the Southern Railway 734 metre gauge wagons from the Northern Pool have been so far transferred to the Southern Pool.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Some metre-gauge wagons have been transferred from the northern pool to the southern pool. May I know how the movement of rice was routed through the metre gauge in the Southern Railway?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: A good part of the system in the Southern Railway is the metre-gauge system. There was a paucity of wagons and therefore, we have directed 2,000 wagons to be transferred from the northern pool to the southern pool. We have so far transferred the number that I had mentioned. As soon as we get the full quota we shall be able to do better.

I may add that the booking of 1,567 broad-gauge wagons was cancelled in May and 1,746 broad-gauge wagons cancelled during July, 1960. This indicates that a high percentage of the demands was unreal. The position have now improved.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether a huge quantity of rice deteriorated on account of the short supply of wagons? If so, may I know whether the railways are aware of the amount of loss as a result of this?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are not aware of this.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Deputy Minister said a large number of orders were placed and were subsequently cancelled. Has the Railway Board examined to what extent it was due to the non supply of wagons at the right time?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is the normal practice among the merchants to register beyond their requirements. There is so much of bogus registration. If the price is going up, there is demand for registration beyond the actual necessities. That is why when the demand fell they cancelled this registration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact as to how much of this

rice was transported to the State of Kerala by road transport?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have no idea.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if it is a fact that at the time when there was short supply of wagons, the price of rice in Kerala shot up?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It might have.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether it is proposed to transfer a large number of wooden wagons to the Southern Railway in order to utilise those wagons for the transport of vegetables and other perishables so that other types of wagons may be released for the transport of rice.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I could not tell you the exact nature of the 2,000 wagons to be transferred from the northern pool. We shall examine if it is possible to transfer these types of wagons from the northern pool.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: One of the reasons for short supply of wagons was given to be the fact that more wagons were required for the transport of mangoes and other perishables. If these perishables could be transported in wooden wagons, it is possible to release the other types of wagons for the transport of rice. That is the suggestion.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): We have a limited number of covered wagons. The mango season is a limited season and it is a perishable thing. Perhaps the hon. Member might be aware that this year there was a bumper crop of mango in the south and we have transported record number of wagons to the north. Naturally, the transport of rice from Andhra to Kerala has suffered to some extent.

Co-ordination of River Transport

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*48. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Abdul Salam:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council for Applied Economic Research has suggested to the Government of India the setting up of a Central Board to co-ordinate the different schemes of river transport on the Ganga;

(b) whether similar recommendation also came from the Inland Water Transport Commission appointed under the Chairmanship of Mr. Gokhale; and

(c) what steps are being taken to implement these suggestions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board set up by mutual agreement between the Central Government and Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam, co-ordinates the activities of the participating Governments in regard to development of water transport on the Ganga and Brahmaputra. It is therefore not considered necessary to set up another Central Board.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : बिहार में गंगा नदी में जो स्टीमर चलता था, उसका चलना बहुत दिनों से बन्द है । उस स्टीमर के चलाने की क्या व्यवस्था हो रही है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : उस के स्थान पर गंगा-ब्रह्मपुत्र वाटर बोर्ड ने कंट्री बोट पुल टोइंग पायलेट प्राजेक्ट के नाम से पहले तो स्माल टन्ज के जरिये से पटना और छपरा के बीच में १९५८ में सर्विस चालू की थी ।

उस को ११ जनवरी से स्टार्ट कर दिया था। ज्वायंट स्टीमर कम्पनी की सर्विस १ जनवरी को बन्द हो थी। यह मानसून में बन्द हो जाती है। अब इस को पटना और बरहज के बीच में कर दिया गया है। दूसरा है पुश टोइंग पायलेट प्राजेक्ट, जो कि २२ जुलाई, १९५९ को पटना और बक्सर के दरमियान चालू आ था। २० जनवरी, १९६० से इस को राजमहल तक कर दिया गया। यह हमारी आशा से अच्छा काम कर रहा है और आशा की जाती है कि उस ने किसी हद तक ज्वायंट स्टीमर सर्विस का स्थान ले लिया है।

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि छपरा और पटना के दरमियान और पटना और बरहज के दरमियान कोई रेगुलर सर्विस नहीं है? वहां रेगुलर सर्विस कर के लिये क्या उपाय सोचा जा रहा है?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैंने बताया है कि पटना और बरहज के बीच में है अब तो—छपरा और बरहज के बीच में वीकली सर्विस है। वीकली सर्विस रेगुलर है। वह मानसून में बन्द हो जाती है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि जो पुरानी कम्पनी थी, जिसने अपना काम बन्द कर दिया है, उस को फिर हमारी सरकार एपरोच कर रही है कि वह वहां रेगुलर सर्विस जारी करे?

श्री राज बहादुर : ऐसी कोई बात मेरी जानकारी में तो नहीं है। पहले उन से एक आध बार कहा गया है और उन्होंने अपनी कोई मरजी नहीं दिखलाई।

Shri Muhammed Elias: The workers play a very important role in running this transport. The National Council of Applied Economic Research has suggested that there should be a workers' representative in the committee. May I know whether any representative from the workers has been taken in the committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That recommendation has not been accepted in view of the fact that there is already a body existing for this purpose— the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board. That has been done specifically following the advice tendered to us by the Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee headed by Shri Gokhle. So, the question does not arise.

Bhimkund Project

*49. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 932 on the 18th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the correspondence between the Centre and the State Government regarding finalisation of the Bhimkund Project in Orissa has come to a conclusion; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Project is likely to be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Supakar: When was the last correspondence from the Centre to the State?

Shri Hathi: The project report was examined by the technical committee on 1st December, 1959. Subsequently, the Orissa Government was requested to make full investigations—that was about six months back.

Shri Supakar: Has it come to the notice of the Central Government that the Orissa Government is taking up the irrigation part of this project? If so, what assistance does it expect from the Centre?

Shri Hathi: The project has not yet been finally examined and sanctioned

by the technical advisory committee of the Planning Commission. Therefore, the question of financial assistance does not arise at present. It will only come when it is finally sanctioned.

Shri Panigrahi: Sir, question No. 59 may be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Is it connected with this question? No.—It is not connected with this question. Next question.

Drinking Water for Agartala

*50. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to supply drinking water to Agartala (Tripura) town people was approved and that money for the purpose was also sanctioned but the work has not been started yet; and

(b) if so, the reason of such delay and the position now?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The scheme for supply of drinking water to Agartala town has been approved and money for the purpose has also been allotted. The preliminary work on the scheme has already started.

(b) Does not arise.

Shi Bangshi Thakur: May I know whether the water is expected to be supplied during the Second Plan period?

Shri Karmarkar: The first phase, as I said, had already been sanctioned and a liability of Rs. 10 lakhs had already been incurred by way of expenditure. I hope that it will be over before the Second Plan period. The first phase is over and I presume some good water would be supplied.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Work on Rajasthan Canal

*45. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether scheduled programme and scheme of work for Rajasthan Canal have been maintained; and

(b) what progress has been made in drawing up plan for colonisation of the area and construction of roads?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir, except for items of lining and masonry works in Rajasthan, which are slightly behind schedule.

(b) The Master Plan for the integrated development of the region commanded by the Rajasthan Canal Project has been prepared and is under the consideration of the Government of Rajasthan and the Rajasthan Canal Board.

Gliding Training Centre, Hyderabad

*46. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 39 on the 10th February, 1960 and state:

(a) further progress since made in the setting up of a gliding training centre at Hyderabad (Deccan);

(b) the nature of the progress made; and

(c) when it is likely to be started?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). The plan of the site to be acquired near the village Gurram Gura, approximately seven miles away from Hyderabad, has been prepared. The detailed estimates for the development of the area for construction of the Gliderdrome are being prepared.

The Gliding Centre will be started after the construction of the Glider-drome has been completed.

Andhra Pradesh Flying Club has, however, been informed that if they wish, they may start gliding at Begumpet aerodrome. Their reply is awaited.

Murder of a Headmistress in Train

*51. { **Shri Kunhan:** / **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1062 on the 2nd September, 1959 and state:

(a) whether investigation into the causes of the murder of one Head-mistress in train which left Hoshiar-pur for Jullundur at 9-15 p.m. on the 22nd November, 1958 is over; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The case is still under investigation. No clue has been found so far.

Trains Collision at Chinsurah

*52. **Shri S. D. Mehdi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 536 on the 2nd March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the investigation into the cause of the collision between two local trains at Chinsurah Railway Station has been completed; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Transport and Communications, who are concerned with the distribution of copies of he report would be requested to take suitable action as soon as the report is published.

हरिद्वार में रेलगाड़ियों की टक्कर

*५३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २३ मई, १९६० को हरिद्वार स्टेशन पर रेलवे यार्ड में एक इंजन शंट करते हुये पास ही खड़े दो डिब्बों से टकरा गया जिससे बहुत से यात्री घायल हो गये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या एक ऐसा विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा जिस में यह जानकारी दी गई हो कि दुर्घटना किन कारणों से और किन परिस्थितियों में हुई, कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुये और उनकी चिकित्सा का क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया और उस से जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(घ) घायल यात्रियों को क्या मुआवजा दिया गया ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

२० मई, १९६० को (२३ मई, १९६० को नहीं) दोपहर के वक्त १२ बजकर ५५ मिनट पर नं० ५ हरिद्वार-ऋषिकेश मिली-जुली गाड़ी का इंजन हरिद्वार स्टेशन पर ग़लत लाइन पर चला गया और उस लाइन पर खड़े सवारी डिब्बों में से एक से टकरा गया जिसकी वजह से १३ आदमियों को मामूली चोटें आयीं । रेलवे डाक्टर ने उन लोगों को तुरन्त डाक्टरी सहायता दी । प्रथम उपचार (first aid) के बाद वे ठीक हो गये और उन्हें छुट्टी दे दी गई । रेल-सम्पत्ति को इस टक्कर

से लगभग २,००० रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। इस दुर्घटना की जांच एक विभागी जांच समिति से करायी गई है। जांच रिपोर्ट पूरी हो जाने पर जो कर्मचारी इस दुर्घटना के लिये जिम्मेदार पाये जायेंगे, उन पर आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

अभी तक कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है।

Viscounts of I.A.C.

***54. Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Viscounts of the Indian Airlines Corporation were sent to U.K., for overhauling during 1959 and upto June, 1960;

(b) if so, whether the normal schedule of the I.A.C. was disturbed on this account; and

(c) why the overhauling could not be done in India?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). No Viscount has been sent to U.K. for overhaul of air frames. Indian Airlines Corporation's own workshop at Delhi is fully equipped for the work. During January, 1959, the Corporation had sent six Dart engines to U.K. for overhaul. This did not disrupt their normal schedule of Viscount operations. In May 1959, the Dart Engine Test Bed at Safdarjung airport was brought into use since when no Dart egine is being sent to U.K. for overhaul.

Chatra Canal Project

***55. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a 56 mile long canal known as "Chatra Canal" in Nepal area from Kosi Project as a good-will gift to Nepal;

(b) if so, how soon the work is likely to be undertaken there; and

(c) the estimated cost of constructing that Canal?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir; but the length of the canal will be nearly 40 miles.

(b) Preliminary works will be taken in hand in the working season of 1960-61.

(c) Rs. 3·23 crores.

Hydrographic Surveys of Indian Rivers

***56. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for setting up a central technical organization for inland navigation;

(b) whether there is any proposal to undertake hydrographic surveys of the Indian rivers; and

(c) if so, when and the cause of delay, if any?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) It is proposed to set up a Central Technical Assistance Board to advise Government upon development of Port and Inland Water Transport. The details are being finalised.

(b) Yes.

(c) The surveys of certain selected rivers are proposed to be undertaken in working season November 1960 to March, 1961.

Barrage at Farakka

***57. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any team of Pakistan irrigation experts have been invited by

the Government of India to visit the proposed barrage site over the Ganga at Farakka in the district of Murshidabad, West Bengal and if any such team from Pakistan has already visited Farakka;

(b) the purpose with which in view the Government decided to extend this invitation; and

(c) whether any pact between India and Pakistan over the construction of the barrage at Farakka is envisaged by the Government and if any negotiations have been undertaken towards that end?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) An invitation was extended to Pakistan engineers to visit the site as they had expressed a desire to do so. The visit was later deferred, at the suggestion of the Pakistan engineers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Express Mail

*58. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Assar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to change the existing rules for express mail; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The question is still under consideration and no decision has yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-U.S. Food Deal

*59. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Ram Saran:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Assar:
Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Mohammed Imam:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Halder:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Abdul Salam:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the shipping arrangements made for the import of 17 million tons of foodgrains from U.S.A. under the P.L. 480 agreement dated the 4th May, 1960;

(b) whether foodgrains have actually started arriving at the Indian ports;

(c) whether Government have made sufficient arrangements for handling these foodgrains at the Indian ports;

(d) what would be the landed cost of U.S. wheat as compared to the landed cost of Australian and Canadian wheat; and

(e) how does it compare with the average per ton price of wheat internally procured?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). At present shipments against the previous short-term agreement with USA are in progress. Shipments against the new agreement will probably begin from about the second half of September 1960. There is plenty of shipping available and no difficulty is anticipated in making the necessary shipping arrangements. To what extent Indian shipping may be available for the purpose and whether it would be advantageous to have some long-term arrangements with shipowners, now that we have a long-term agreement for import of wheat, are being investigated.

(c). While no serious difficulty in handling the foodgrains at the ports is anticipated, the possibility of improving the arrangements in different ways is being examined.

(d) The landed cost of U.S. wheat varies from about Rs. 12.20 to about Rs. 13.10 per maund, while that of Australian and Canadian wheat which we have been importing, are about Rs. 11.60 and about Rs. 13.40 per maund respectively.

(e) For internal procurement of wheat by the State governments the price fixed is Rs. 14 per maund for common white wheat and Rs. 13 per maund for red wheat. For superior qualities, the prices are Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 per maund.

Visit to U.S.A. and West Germany by Minister of Shipping

*60. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications visited U.S.A., and West Germany in May, 1960; and

(b) if so, the purposes of the visit and the result achieved?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 10.]

रेलों में कोयले की चोरी

*६१. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री ६ अप्रैल, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३०६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलों में से कोयला चोरी होने की घटनाओं में कोई कमी हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ रेलवे कर्मचारी भी इस अवैध कार्य में सम्मिलित हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रेलवे का बहुत-सा कोयला दिल्ली में चोरी होता है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री स० वैं० रामस्वामी) : (क) तीन रेलों में कोयले की चोरी की घटनाओं में कमी हुई है। दूसरी रेलों में स्थिति या तो पहले जैसी रही या चोरी की घटनाएं कुछ बढ़ गयीं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Water Supply in Delhi during Summer

*62. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Keshava:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken adequate measures for the supply of water in Delhi in the current summer season; and

(b) if so, whether Government will lay a statement of the measures taken on the Table?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). The statement of measures taken is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 11.]

Indian Airlines Corporation's Cost Structure Committee

*63. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state whether the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the cost structure of the Indian Airlines Corporation has been considered?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin) I lay a statement on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Yes, Sir.

The Indian Airlines Corporation and the Government have examined the various recommendation/Observations made by the Cost Structure Committee. Of the 57 Recommendations/Observations made by the Committee, the Corporation are connected directly with 52 of them. The Corporation have implemented a large number of them while some are still in the process of implementation. The Corporation have not found it possible to agree with 5 recommendations of the Committee.

2. The main recommendation with which Government are concerned, relates to the fixation of standard costs of operation for different types of aircraft on the basis of which subsidy to cover losses will be payable to the Corporation. Government have accepted the basis suggested by the Cost Structure Committee for determining them and have, in consultation with the Corporation, laid down the following standard costs of operation, per hour, for Viscounts, Skymasters and Dakota—

(i) Dakota—Rs. 694.7 (After the system of trip certification is introduced the Standard Cost will be Rs. 672.8)

(ii) Skymaster—Rs. 1506.6

(iii) Viscount—Rs. 1712.9.

Broadcasting of A.I.R. News and Music in Trains

*64. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 144 on the 15th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any further progress has since been made in broadcasting A.I.R. news and music in running trains;

(b) if so, in which trains it has been introduced; and

(c) the total amount spent so far on this amenity?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes. Relay of A.I.R. news-bulletins and playing of tape recorded orchestral and instrumental music has been introduced with effect from 2-4-1960 in the Air-conditioned coaches of the Air-conditioned Express trains noted below:

1. 81 Up leaving Howrah for New Delhi on Fridays;

2. 82 Dn. leaving New Delhi for Howrah on Wednesdays;

3. 22 Dn. leaving New Delhi for Madras on Saturdays; and

4. 21 Up leaving Madras for New Delhi on Mondays.

(c) The cost of the new amenity, exclusive of the Public Address System which already exists on the rake is about Rs. 1000 and the cost of the staff operating the equipment from 2-4-1960 to 30-6-1960 is Rs. 1378.50 nP.

Asian Highway

*65. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Grand Trunk Road has been proposed to be made into an Asian Highway by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East;

(b) whether the Government of India have entered into any commitments in this behalf; and

(c) if so, whether the E.C.A.F.E. or any other U.N. agency would be giving any financial grant for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. The Grand Trunk Road forms part of an international highway network proposed by the ECAFE Secretariat for the ECAFE region.

(b) No, Sir. The Government of India have not yet taken a final decision in the matter.

(c). The question of obtaining aid from U.N. agencies or other sources will be considered in consultation with the ECAFE Secretariat after the Government of India have accepted the routes, including the Grand Trunk Road, and agreed to undertake their development to serve international traffic.

Non-Assamese Employees of Mohanbari Airport

*66. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 50 non-Assamese employees of Mohanbari airport are facing grave threats by the local people;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). There was a certain amount of panic in the area around the Mohanbari Airport following the language agitation in Assam in June, 1960. Some members of the staff of the Civil Aviation Department, who had gone to the nearby Tea Garden Market for marketing purposes were assaulted by the local people on the 24th June, 1960 There was no attack on the Aerodrome itself and the members of the staff who were assaulted were the victims of the general agitation and not of any particular hatred against the Aerodrome staff. Adequate police protection was given to the staff immediately in consultation with the local authorities. Two senior officers of the Department were also sent from Calcutta for an on-the-spot study of the situation and to restore confidence in the minds of the staff.

Kandla Port

*67. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Assar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have invited suggestions for Kandla Port Free Trade Zone;

(b) if so, the number of suggestions received; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) About 100 up to the 29th July 1960. The last date for the receipt of comments and suggestions was the 31st July 1960.

(c). The suggestions received will be carefully considered by Government.

दिल्ली में रोहतक रोड पर बूचड़खाना

६८. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २६ अप्रैल, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २६३६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में रोहतक रोड पर बूचड़खाने के पुनर्निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) उस पर कितना खर्च होने की संभावना है और इसमें कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वे० कृष्णप्पा): (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने इस प्रस्ताव को अस्वीकार कर दिया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Paradip Port

*69. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Supakar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1632 on the 21st April, 1960 and state the nature of progress since made regarding the development of Port facilities at Paradip in Orissa?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The further model test recommended by the Technical Officers of this Ministry have been started by the Poona Research Station but the results are still awaited.

Loans to the tune of Rs. 32.47 lakhs have so far been granted to the Government of Orissa for the development of Paradip.

Extra Departmental Establishment of P.&.T.

*70. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Assar:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1822 on the 29th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the examination of the recommendations of the Committee regarding the Extra Departmental Staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a). The considereation of the recommendations of the Committee has reached the final stage. I hope to come to a final decision on these recommendations shortly.

(b). Does not arise.

Postal Agreement with Nepal

*71. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 214 on the 18th February, 1960 and state the further progress made in the negotiations with Nepal for an agreement between the two countries for postal and telegraphic communications?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): No further progress has been made so far.

Port Strike at Bombay

*72. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that workers of the Bombay Port went on strike recently;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the total loss to the Government as a result thereof; and

(d) steps taken so far to meet the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The flotilla crews of the Bombay Port Trust numbering about 1000 in all went on strike without notice in the early hours of 23rd June 1960. When the strike started, the reasons for it were not known. However a number of demands were advanced some hours after the strike had been in progress. These demands were referred to an Industrial Tribunal for adjudication and the continuance of the strike was prohibited under Section 10(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. A copy of the Adjudication order which lists the demands is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 12]. Subsequently a settlement was reached and the strike was called off on the 28th June 1960, at 8.00 p.m.

It has not yet been possible to assess the loss to Government as a result of the strike. The information about the loss will be collected as early as possible.

Movement of Foodgrains

78. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains which moved into and out of Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60; and

(b) the freight charges earned by the Railways on these movements?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a)

Quantity of foodgrains which moved into Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60.	2·52 Lakh tons approximately.
Quantity of foodgrains which moved out of Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60	8·76 Lakh tons approximately.
(b) Freight charges earned by Railways on these movements of foodgrains :	
For inward traffic	Rs. 65·9 Lakhs approximately
For outward traffic	Rs. 205·1 Lakhs approximately.

Supply of Foodgrains to Bihar

79. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains both rice and wheat supplied to the State of Bihar in April, May, June and July, 1960 respectively;

(b) whether the grains supplied were meant for sale only through the fair price shops; and

(c) the price at which they were sold to the consumers?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The following quantities of rice and wheat were supplied to the State of Bihar from Central stocks during the months of April, May and June, and the first fifteen days of July, 1960:—

(in thousand tons)

Month	Rice	Wheat	Total
April, 1960 .	0·3	43·2	43·5
May, 1960 .	8·1	42·4	50·5
June, 1960 .	10·6	76·8	87·4
July (upto about 15th) . .	4·4	42·8	47·2

The figures for the complete month of July are not yet available, but it may be mentioned that for July 1960, 80,000 tons of wheat and 25,000 tons of rice have been allotted to the Bihar Government from Central stocks which exclude direct sales of wheat to retailers from Central reserve depots in Bihar and also supplies to the roller flour mills in Bihar.

(b) The foodgrains supplied to the Bihar Government are meant for distribution through fair price shops and also for relief operations.

(c). The Bihar Government are issuing rice and wheat ex-their godowns at Rs. 19 and Rs. 14 per maund net weight respectively inclusive of the cost of gunnies. Sales tax at usual rates is charged in addition. The retail prices chargeable from the consumers are fixed after adding 50 nP. to Rs. 1:50 nP. per maund to the wholesale ex-godown issue prices, depending on the distance from the issue godowns of the Bihar Government, to cover the cost of transport and retailer's margin of profit.

Allotment of Foodgrains to Bombay State

80. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of food-grains allotted to Bombay during 1st January to 30th April, 1960 giving monthly figures; and

(b) whether the full demand was met during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Following quantities of foodgrains were supplied to the erstwhile Bombay State during January to April, 1960.

(Quantity in '000 tons)

Month	Quantity
January, 1960 .	91·4
February, 1960	121·4
March, 1960 .	139·6
April, 1960 .	130·9
TOTAL .	483·3

(b). The demand of the Bombay State was discussed with the Bombay Government and supplies were arranged according to the quotas agreed upon.

Agricultural Colleges in Maharashtra

81. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the various Agricultural Colleges in Maharashtra State; and

(b) the amount of grant given to each of them by the Central Government during 1960-61 so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) There are at present 6 Agricultural Colleges in Maharashtra as detailed below:—

1. Government Agricultural College, Poona.

2. Government Agricultural College, Nagpur.
3. Government Agricultural College, Akola.
4. Government Agricultural College, Parbhani.
5. Government Agricultural College, Dhulia. (Recently sanctioned by the State Govt.).
6. Private Agricultural College, Akola.

(b) No cash grant has been given by the Central Government for any of the above Colleges during 1960-61. However, laboratory equipment and books to the extent of Rs. 5,417 and Rs. 1,976 have been supplied to the Government Agricultural Colleges at Nagpur and Akola respectively under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme. The value of this equipment is being treated as grant-in-aid to the Government of Maharashtra.

Minor Irrigation Projects in Madhya Pradesh

82. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any new scheme for minor irrigation projects from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the year 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Clubs on Central Railways

83. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of amateur dramatic clubs on the Central Railway;

(b) whether they are given any financial grant or facilities to promote their activities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 9.

(b) No.

(c) There has been no request for financial aid from these dramatic clubs.

Robberies in Trains

84. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of robberies committed in the passenger trains on the Central Railway during the first half of the year 1960;

(b) the estimated loss sustained thereby; and

(c) the results of the investigations held into these accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There were no robberies in passenger trains on the Central Railway during the first half of the year 1960.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Fats from Plants

85. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun has developed the process to extract Fats from lauraceae family of plants which could be used for soap manufacture;

(b) whether the indigenous manufacturers of soap use this fat; and

(c) what steps are being taken to extract fat from the above mentioned plants on a commercial scale?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) None. The difficulty is that the trees are found scattered in the forests and the fruit collection season happens to fall just before on-set of monsoon which leaves little time for effective collection of seeds.

Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun

86. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun has developed wooden trusses of different patterns upto a range of seventy feet with the use of nailed and timber dowel joints;

(b) whether these types of wooden trusses are used in Government buildings;

(c) if so, where these types of wooden trusses have been used; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). So far, these types of wooden trusses have been used in the buildings constructed departmentally at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for demonstration purposes, as well as in some buildings constructed at Port Blair by the Andamans P.W.D. The feasibility of using such trusses in Government buildings is being looked into by the C.P.W.D. from the point of view of economy and other site conditions especially for the construction of foodgrain godowns in areas where timber is plentiful.

(d) Does not arise.

Dilution of Raw Rubber

87. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Research Institute has developed a process to dilute raw rubber by means of products obtained from vegetable fatty oils; and

(b) whether this process of dilution is used in the various rubber industries in the country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Not yet. This process is covered by Indian Patent No. 29439 and according to information available it gives better ageing resistance.

Railway Sleepers

88. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) which of the species of wood are found suitable for railway sleepers;

(b) how many sleepers were purchased last year by the Indian Railways; and

(c) how many of them belong to those different species?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There are at present 65 species of timber in India which are considered suitable for the manufacture of Railway Sleepers. A list thereof is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 13.]

(b) 37 lakhs approximately.

(c) 9.4 lakhs belong to the nine naturally durable species, which require no preservative treatment and 27.6 lakhs to the other 56 species which require preservative treatment.

Ukai Project

89. Shri Goray: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 42 on the 17th November, 1959, and state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of a barrage on the Ukai River; and

(b) whether the work is being done according to schedule?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b) At the request of the former Government of Bombay, the Government of India agreed to the work on the preparation of foundations of the dam at Ukai being undertaken by them, pending final clearance of the project by the Planning Commission.

The Government of Gujrat, who are now administrating the project, have informed that work on the foundations has already started.

Passenger and Goods Traffic on N. Railway

90. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the income from goods and passengers traffic separately on the Northern Railway from 1st April, 1959 to 31st December, 1959; and

(b) how does the same compare with the corresponding period during 1957 and 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a)

(*Figures in lakhs*)

(a)	April 1959 to December, 1959
Goods . .	26,43
Passenger .	17,40

(b).

	April 1957 to December 1957	April 1958 to December 1958
Goods	22,84	24,65
Passenger .	17,18	16,17

Anti-Leprosy work in Punjab

91. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the extent to which the assistance given to Punjab for anti-leprosy work during the First Five Year Plan period has been utilised by the Government of that State?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A grant of Rs. 12,000 was given to the Government of Punjab for anti-leprosy work during the First Five Year Plan period. This was fully utilised by that Government.

Free distribution of Manure in Himachal Pradesh

92. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh Agriculture Department has decided to offer manure free of cost to cultivators;

(b) if so, the names of the villages to be benefited by it; and

(c) the total quantity to be distributed?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pisciculture in Delhi

93. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the special measures adopted by Delhi Administration for the development of pisciculture in Delhi and the total production obtained in 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The Delhi Administration took the following steps for development of pisciculture in Delhi during 1959:—

(i) About 4 lakh fingerlings were supplied free of charge for stocking in 90 village tanks.

(ii) A subsidy varying from Rs. 800 to Rs. 2,000 was given to 11 Panchayats for improving and renovating the village tanks.

(iii) A Pilot project for demonstration of practical aspects of pisciculture was started in Kanjhawla Block.

(iv) Wide propaganda and publicity were carried out by the Extension staff amongst the villagers in all the blocks regarding improved methods of pisciculture.

The total production of fish has been estimated at 1,000 maunds during the year 1959.

Casual Workers on N. Railway

94. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual workers on the Northern Railway at present; and

(b) how many of such workers have put in more than a year's continuous service?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shr Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 27,208.

(b) 832.

Export of Foodgrains from Orissa to West Bengal

95. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Mahanty:
Dr. Samantsinhar:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government have requested the Union Government to restrict further exports of foodgrains from Orissa to West Bengal;

(b) whether the Central Government have acceded to this request of the State Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, the Orissa Government requested that further exports of rice and paddy from Orissa should be restricted. The Government of India could not agree, as on balance it was considered advisable to continue the Orissa-West Bengal Zone without any restriction on movement within the Zone.

Postal Delays

96. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter of Mr. G. V. Patankar published in the Free Press Journal of Bombay on 21st March, 1960 regarding postal delays;

(b) whether enquiries have been made in the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) Enquiries have been instituted.

(c) The enquiries have not yet been completed.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत बस्तियां

९७. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कुछ अनधिकृत बस्तियों को मान्यता दी गई है ;

(ख) ऐसी बस्तियों की संख्या और नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन बस्तियों को मान्यता देते समय कोई शर्तें लगाई हैं और यदि हां, तो वे क्या हैं ; और

(घ) शेष अनधिकृत बस्तियों के बारे में सरकार ने क्या नीति निर्धारित की है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) . ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

(घ) इस प्रश्न पर सरकार तब विचार करेगी जब दिल्ली निगर निगम अनधिकृत बस्तियों के ले-आउट-प्लानों पर, उन्हें नियमित करने के ध्येय से, विचार कर लेगा और अपनी निश्चित सिफारिशों को सरकार के पास भेजेगा ।

पानी ठंडा करने की मशीनें

९८. **श्री नरदेव स्नातक** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे पर पानी ठंडा करने की कितनी मशीन लगाई गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस रेलवे के स्टेशनों पर जब कोई गाड़ी पहुंचती है तो यात्रियों को पीने का पानी उपलब्ध नहीं किया जाता ; और

(ग) मध्य रेलवे पर पानी को ठंडा करने की जो मशीनें लगाई गई हैं उन पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय होता है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) ५४.

(ख) इस तरह की कोई बात नोटिस में नहीं आयी है ।

(ग) लगभग २८,००० रु० सालाना ।

Price of Sugar

99. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the prices of sugar prevailing in the different States up-to-date?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Price is not always the same everywhere in a State. Prices of sugar sold through approved retailers at important places in different States during the 3rd week of July, 1960, are given below:—

State	Market	Price per seer (Medium grades) Rs. nP.
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1·12
Assam	Gauhati	1·09
Bihar	Bhagalpur	1·03
Gujerat	Rajkot	1·08
Kerala	Cochin	1·13
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal.	1·06
Madras	Madras	1·09
Maharashtra	Bombay	1·09
Mysore	Bangalore	1·11
Orissa	Cuttack	1·08
Punjab	Amritsar	1·05
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	1·06
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	1·02
West Bengal	Calcutta	1·10
Delhi	Delhi*	1·03

*There are no approved retailers.

Development of Horticulture in Orissa

100. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount earmarked to be given for the development of horticulture in Orissa during 1960-61?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A sum of Rs. 1,18,004 has been included in the Orissa State Government's budget for 1960-61 for the following horticultural development schemes:—

1. Training of gardeners.
2. Establishment of fruit nurseries.
3. Expanded nutrition programme-visit of F.A.O. expert on horticulture.
4. Horticultural Section.
5. Development of Horticultural Research Station.
6. Citrus Fruit Research Scheme.
7. Development of Citrus Fruit Research Station.

Financial assistance from the Central Government including the grant from the Research Funds of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, is estimated at about Rs. 30,780.

Grants to Orissa for Medical Education

101. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount paid to the Medical Colleges of Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) whether any other lump sum grants were given to Orissa in 1958-59 and 1959-60 for medical education and training under Centrally sponsored schemes; and

(c) if so, what amount and for what schemes?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A sum of Rs. 12,94,656 (excluding the lump sum grants) has so far been sanctioned to the Government of Orissa, during the Second Five Year Plan period for the expansion of the S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.

(b) and (c). In accordance with the revised procedure for the release of Central assistance to State Governments, during 1958-59, a sum of Rs 14.175 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Orissa as lump sum grant for the group "Medical Education and Training". During 1959-60 a sum of Rs. 9.42 lakhs was sanctioned to the State Government as lump sum grant for all the Centrally sponsored schemes. A list of such schemes is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 14.]

Forest Development in Orissa

102. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount allotted to Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period up-to-date for forest development in the State?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The amount allotted to Orissa Government during the Second Five Year Plan period for forest development was Rs. 52.74 lakhs as shown below:—

Year	Amount (in lakhs of rupees)
1956-57 .	10·02
1957-58 .	9·62
1958-59 .	11·26
1959-60 .	11·78
1960-61 .	10·05
TOTAL	52·74

Change in name of Curzon Road in New Delhi

103. { Shri P. G. Deb: / Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a South Indian Association has approached New Delhi Municipal Committee about change of name of Curzon Road; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes. The National Cultural Organisation, New Delhi, approached the New Delhi Municipal Committee for changing the name of Curzon Road as Sant Tyagaraj Road.

(b) The New Delhi Municipal Committee is not in favour of re-naming of the Curzon Road. The case of re-naming the roads in New Delhi is under consideration of the Committee in a consolidated form and it will be kept in view by the Committee as to which road be named after Sant Tyagaraj.

दतिया स्टेशन पर बिजली लगाना

१०४. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दतिया स्टेशन (मध्य प्रदेश) पर बिजली लगाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दतिया बिजली घर से रेलवे स्टेशन को बिजली देने की स्वीकृति मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त की जा चुकी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह प्रश्न कब से विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) इस कार्य के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (घ). स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाने का काम निश्चित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार किया

जाता है और उस की अग्रता उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति की सलाह से तय की जाती है। आशा है दतिया स्टेशन पर बिजली लगाने का काम चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में पूरा हो जायेगा।

दतिया स्टेशन पर पानी के नल

१०५. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दतिया रेलवे स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) पर पानी के नल लगाने का प्रस्ताव कब से विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के अधीन स्थानीय जिला अधिकारियों ने दतिया स्थित सर्किट हाउस के कुंएं से स्टेशन को पानी देने के बारे में अपनी मंजूरी दे दी थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह मंजूरी कब दी गई थी;

(घ) क्या दतिया रेलवे स्टेशन पर पानी और बिजली की व्यवस्था करने के लिये रेलवे विभाग ने आवश्यक धन मंजूर कर दिया था; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो अब तक कार्य आरम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जुलाई, १९५८ से।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां कलक्टर ने जबानी अपनी सहमति दे दी थी लेकिन अभी उन की प्रशासकीय मंजूरी (administrative sanction) और करार की शर्तों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(घ) जी नहीं, अभी नहीं। रकम की व्यवस्था तभी की जायेगी जब शर्तें तय हो जायें।

(ङ) (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

काजू का निर्यात

१०६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काजू के निर्यात से सरकार को १९५९-६० में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हुई; और

(ख) काजू की फसल के विकास और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) १६०५ लाख रुपये।

(ख) द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में १.९० लाख एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि के लक्ष्य की तुलना में अभी तक १.७२ लाख एकड भूमि में खेती की गई है। काजू की खेती के विकास के लिये और योजना के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिय सरकार द्वारा कियज्ञ गये कार्य नीचे दिये गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

विवरण

द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में काजू की फसल के विकास के लिये और उत्पादन लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिये उठाये गये कदम

(क) उत्पादकों को ८० से १५० रुपये प्रति एकड़ के भिन्न भिन्न छोटी अवधि के ऋण की सुविधायें दे कर काजू की खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार अतिरिक्त तकनीकी स्टाफ की नियुक्ति होने वाले आवर्तक व्यय का ५० प्रतिशत राज्य

सरकारों को सहायता देने के अतिरिक्त उत्पादकों को ऋण देने के लिये समस्त रुपया देती है ।

(ख) वन और बेकार भूमियों को शामिल करते हुए समस्त उपयुक्त क्षेत्रों में काजू उत्पदन को बढ़ावा देने के के लिये राज्यों को विशेष हिदायत दे दी गई हैं ।

(ग) चुने हुए उत्पादन शक्ति वाले पेड़ों से पौधे लगाने और बिना लाभ हानि के आधार पर कलमें वितरण करने के विचार से केरल, मैसूर, मद्रास, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और आसाम राज्यों में जखीरे स्थापित कर दिये गये हैं ।

(घ) बनस्पति वाले प्रचारित पौधे जैसे "एयर-लेयरस" जो कि अपने आर्थिक पहलू में उत्पादन करने वाले पेड़ों की सहायता करते हैं, भी उत्पादकों को दिये जाते हैं ।

(ङ) राज्यों में काजू विकास को भली भांति चलाये रखने और उत्पादकों को तकनीकी सलाह तथा अच्छे प्रकार के पौधे देने में सहायता करने के लिये काजू विकास अफसरों को नियुक्त किया गया है ।

(च) काजू की खेती और प्रचार के तरीकों में राज्यों के तकनीकी व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये हर साल एक छोटा सा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र कोर्स काजू अनुसयधान स्टेशन (मैसूर राज्य) में चलाया जाता है ।

(छ) भारतीय कृषि अनुसधान परिषद् के बनाये हुए काजू की खेती पर प्रकाशित बुलेटिन की प्रतियां बहुत से किसानों को बांटने के विचार से राज्यों को दे दी गई हैं ।

(ज) काजू की खेती और उस के तैयार करने की विधि पर एक डाक्युमटरी फिल्म (Documentary Film) तैयार कर ली गई है ।

(झ) राज्य सरकारों से प्रार्थना की गई है कि वे समस्त उपयुक्त क्षेत्रों में इस फसल के विस्तार को बढ़ावा देने के लिये फसल प्रतियोगिता योजनाओं में भाग लें ।

(ट) देश के विविध भागों में इस फसल की खेती के सुधरे हुए तकनीकियों के साथ ही साथ उस की आर्थिक महत्व को बताने वाली प्रदशनियां की जा रही है ।

हिन्दुस्तान-तिब्बत सड़क

१०७. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में हिन्दुस्तान-तिब्बत सड़क के निर्माण में १९५९ से लेकर ३० अप्रैल, १९६० तक कितने व्यक्ति मरे, अपंग और अंगहीन हुए ; और

(ख) इन व्यक्तियों की सहायता के लिये सरकार ने क्या किया है अथवा करने जा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) क्रमश: ११ और १२ ।

(ख) इन्हें मजदूर मुआवजा अधिनियम, १९३२ के अनुसार सहायता दी जाती है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश के स्कूलों में सहकारी भण्डार समितियां

१०८. **श्री पद्मदेव** : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस समय कितने स्कूलों में सहकारी भण्डार समितियां कार्य कर रही है और उन की पूंजी कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रत्येक मिडिल, हाई स्कूल और कालेज में सहकारी भण्डार समिति स्थापित करना चाहती है; और

(ग) यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो सकेगी ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उप मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) (१) हिमाचल प्रदेश के तीन स्कूलों में तीन पंजीबद्ध सहकारी समितियां कार्य कर रही हैं, जिन की कुल पूंजी २२,०१२ रुपये की है ।

(२) ४२ अपंजीबद्ध सहकारी समितियां ४२ स्कूलों में कार्य कर रहीं हैं, जिन की कुल पूंजी ६,६०१ रुपये की है ।

(ख) अभी उपर्युक्त पंजीबद्ध तथा अपंजीबद्ध सहकारी भंडारों की गतिविधियों को देखा जा रहा है । इन से प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर, हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रत्येक मिडिल, हाई स्कूल और कालिज में सहकारी भण्डार समिति के चलाने का निर्णय लिया जायेगा ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा खण्ड पांगी, हिमाचल प्रदेश

१०६. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांगी, (चम्बा, हिमाचल प्रदेश) के राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा खंड पर १६५६ में कुल कितना धन खर्च किया गया ;

(ख) इस कुल खर्च में से प्रशासन पर कितना खर्च हुआ ;

(ग) इस वर्ष कौन कौन सी योजनायें कार्यान्वित की गईं ; और

(घ) कर्मचारियों के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्त्ति) : (क) ६८,१२४ रुपये १६५६-६० में । (विकास खंडों के राष्ट्रीय प्रसार सेवा और सघन विकास स्तर के भेद को १ ४-५८ से हटा दिया गया है ।)

(ख) ५१,५८७ रुपये ।

(ग) (१) कृषि तथा पशुपालन (२) लघु सिंचाई (३) स्वास्थ्य तथा गांव सफाई (४) समाज शिक्षा तथा महिला-कार्यक्रम (५) संचार और (६) सहकारिता के अन्तर्गत विकास कार्य आरम्भ किये गये ।

(घ) प्रखंड में स्टाफ की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार से है :—

प्रखण्ड विकास अधिकारी	१
समाज शिक्षा अधिकारी	१
ओवरसियर	१
ग्राम-सेवक	६
कम्पाउन्डर	१
दाई	२
चतुर्थ श्रेणी	१०

कर्मचारियों के रहने के लिये मकान अभी बनने हैं ।

Shikar and Travel Agents

110. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:**
Shri Wadiwa

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 279 on the 16th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the nature of decisions taken or recommendations made at the Conference of Shikar and Travel Agents with State and Central Government officials held in Delhi in February, 1959;

(b) how many of these decisions/ recommendations have been implemented by the Central and State Governments; and

(c) what action is being taken in respect of the remaining ones?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 15.]

U.N. Mission's Report on C.D. Programme in India

111. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 36 on the 10th February, 1960 and state the progress so far made in implementing the recommendations contained in the United Nations Mission's Report on the working of Community Development Programme in India?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy:) A statement indicating the further progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the U.N. Mission's Report is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 16.]

Remodelling of Delhi Railway Yard

112. { Shri D. C. Sharma: / Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 62 on the 10th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in remodelling the Delhi Railway Yard; and

(b) if so, the total amount spent?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The work of remodelling of Delhi yard is nearing completion.

(b) The expenditure incurred so far in respect of Metre Gauge remodelling is Rs. 17.27 lakhs and for Broad Gauge remodelling Rs. 37.75 lakhs.

M|S Bird & Co.

113. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Shri Rameshwar Tantia: / Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to his reply given to Starred Question No. 1122 on the 28th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the complaint received against M|s. Bird & Company, Parcel Handling Contractors, Howrah about violation of the award of the First Industrial Tribunal of West Bengal has since been examined;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Govt. are advised that even indirectly or by implication, M|s. Bird & Company can not be made liable for observance of the Award of the First Industrial Tribunal of West Bengal.

Locust Warning Organisation

114. { Shri Inder J. Malhotra: / Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1527 on the 28th March, 1960 and state the specific measures undertaken by the "Locust Warning Organisation" under Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage in the desert areas of the Punjab, Rajasthan and Bombay State, during the last 10 years?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The specific measures undertaken by the 'Locust Warning Organization' in the desert areas of the Punjab, Rajasthan and Bombay State, during the last ten years, are follows:—

(1) The Locust Warning Organization is a permanent organization maintained for locust surveys, intelligence and control in the desert areas of the Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujrat, covering a total of approximately 82,000 sq. miles. Even when there are no locust swarms, locusts still live and breed as solitary insects in these areas, whose behaviour and fluctuating population have to be constantly watched.

Under certain conditions, such locusts can give rise to swarms and create a locust plague within India.

During the last 10 years, the Locust Warning Organization has destroyed many incipient breedings and prevented swarm formation on any appreciable scale on Indian soil. Even during 1959, 24 locust swarms had come into India from the west and the locusts had laid eggs over a gross area of about 6,000 sq. miles in the desert areas of Rajasthan, which was successfully controlled.

(2) The Locust Warning Organization also serves as a nucleus organization, which is expanded during periods of locust-plagues but during other periods it is maintained only on a skeleton basis. It is this organization which successfully controlled the locust plague of 1949-55 as evidenced by the facts that (i) hardly any swarms were allowed to form in India, and (ii) the damage to crops during this period was estimated to be about Rs. 2.07 crores as against Rs. 10 crores in the 1926-33 plague.

(3) For carrying out successfully anti-locust measures, the desert area has been divided into three Circles: Central, Eastern and Western with headquarters, respectively at Jodhpur, Bikaner and Palanpur. The three Circles are divided into Zones, each with a number of locust outposts attached to it, the number of Zones varying from 8 to 12 and outposts from 20 to 90, depending on the locust situation.

(4) Adequate number of power and manually-operated dusters and spraying machines, sufficient quantity of locust insecticides and a fleet of motor vehicles are distributed at the Circle and Zonal headquarters and at the outposts, for anti-locust operations.

(5) For locust intelligence purposes, wireless sets are operated in desert areas. Aeroplanes are also used for locust control operations in inaccessible desert areas.

(6) The Locust Warning Organisation issues special warning, when considered necessary, to the State Governments concerned and maintains a close co-operation with Pakistan for undertaking control measures in border areas.

Improved Varieties of Wheat

115. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agronomy Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute also undertakes to multiply seeds of improved varieties of wheat evolved at the Institute; and

(b) if so, the number of varieties multiplied so far?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The varieties multiplied during the last three years are N.P. 718, N.P. 710, N.P. 797, N.P. 799, N.P. 823, N.P. 824.

Zoo in Delhi

116. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Australian rare animals have been acquired for the Zoological garden in Delhi;

(b) if so, what are those animals; and

(c) at what cost they have been procured?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The following animals and birds were received as free gifts from the Australian Government :—

Grey Kangaroos	3 Nos.
Red Kangaroos	2 Nos.
Wombat	1 No.
Brush tailed Opposums	2 Nos.
Emu chicks	2 Nos.
Sulphur crested cockattoos	16 Nos.
Bare eyed cockattoos	2 Nos.
Roseate Cockattoos	6 Nos.

(ii) The following animals and birds were urchased from the Zoological Garden, Perth, Australia:—

Red Kangaroos	4 Nos.
Grey Kangaroos	2 Nos.
Euros	4 Nos.
Quokkas	6 Nos.
Black Swans	4 Nos.

(c) No expenditure was incurred on the birds and animals received as free gift except a sum of Rs. 650 on their transport from Calcutta to Delhi. The animals and birds purchased from the Zoological Garden, Perth, Australia, cost approximately Rs. 7,500. These were transported free of cost upto Calcutta by M|s. The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

Rabi Production

117. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 501 on the 26th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the progress reports from the State Governments regarding the 'Rabi Production Campaign' of 1959-60 have since been received;

(b) if so, what are the achievements in various parts of the country; and

(c) the total increase in production of rabi crops and the highest and lowest yield per acre of all the rabi crops, particularly of wheat, barley and gram?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). Progress reports on the 'Rabi Production Campaign' of 1959-60 have not so far been received from the States. The required information will be conveyed to the House as soon as it is furnished by the State Governments.

Rabi Production Campaign

118. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi participated in the "Rabi Production Campaign" of 1959-60;

(b) whether it is also a fact that their area of operation was "Khanjawala Block";

(c) if so the total quantity of improved seed, fertilisers and other chemicals made available to the farmers during the campaign period;

(d) the total increase in the production achieved by way of this campaign;

(e) average yield of wheat in the block; and

(f) the amount of additional expenditure on this campaign?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The total quantity of materials made available to the farmers was:—

Improved seeds.

Wheat.	225 mds.
Gram	200 mds.

Fertilizers.

Ammonium sulphate	3,950 mds.
Superphosphate	72 mds..
Insecticides	86 cwt. 35 lbs..
Raticides	49 lbs.

(d) Estimates of production below the District level are not normally assessed sicentifically and hence it is not possible to indicate the total increase in production for the Block.

(e) The average yield of wheat on the demonstration plots laid out by the Team of Helpers of the I.A.R.I. was as under:—

Variety of wheat	*Yied per acre (mds.)*
NP 824 . . .	27·29
NP 718 . . .	26·66
NP 823 . . .	26·62
Local (Improved seed) . . .	24·24

(f) The approximate expenditure on travelling allowance in respect of officers that formed the helpers team and on petrol charges on conveyance used by the officers was Rs. 900. No other expenditure was specifically incurred by the I.A.R.I. for conducting the Rabi Campaign.

Mechanised Trawlers

119. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mechanised trawlers owned by the Offshore Fishing Station, Cochin have been operating close to the Kerala coast;

(b) whether Government have received complaints and protects from local fishing population against this encroachment; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Medium Projects in Bihar

120. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance asked for and proposed to be given towards the construction of Medium Irrigation Projects in Bihar during 1960-61; and

(b) the names of the projects sanctioned?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No specific request for financial assistance for Medium Irrigation Projects has been received from the State Government of Bihar. However, an amount of Rs. 412.18 lakhs has been communicated to the State Goverment as financial assistance for 1960-61 for Miscellaneous Development Schemes which *inter alia* include Medium Irrigation Schemes as well.

In addition, a sum of Rs. 14.28 lakhs has been provided in the budget estimates for 1960-61 as loan assistance for schemes approved under the Programme of Permanent Improvement of Scarcity Areas which also *inter alia* include Medium Irrigation Schemes.

(b) A statement showing the names of the Medium Irrigation Projects, proposed for execution during 1960-61 is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 17.]

Tobacco Production

121. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 770 on the 7th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether there has been any rise in the production of tobacco during the year 1959-60 as compared with the year 1958-59; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). It is not possible at this

stage to say whether there has been a rise in the production of tobacco during 1959-60 as compared with the production of 1958-59 crop. The All India Final Estimate of tobacco, 1959-60, which would give information relating to the production of the crop is expected to become available towards the end of August, 1960.

Central Tractor Organisation

122. { **Shri Kunhan:** / **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were employed by the Central Tractor Organisation, Itarsi (M.P.) as on the 30th November, 1959;

(b) number of employees discharged on 1st December, 1959;

(c) number of employees who have been given alternate jobs;

(d) number of employees sent to Dandakaranya; and

(e) whether the authorities have sent the names of the discharged employees to the Employment Exchanges for forwarding their names to other Ministries and Departments?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (e). Consequent on the decision to close the Central Tractor Organisation, a phased programme of reduction in establishment is being carried out not only in the Itarsi Unit, but in the organisation as a whole. The total number of employees in the Organisation on the 30th November, 1959, was 843, of which 94 were discharged on that date. Of these, alternative jobs were found for 28 persons. Twentyone persons were fixed up in the Dandakaranya Project.

The service particulars of all the persons retrenched or likely to be retrenched have been furnished to the Directorate General, Resettlement and Employment, for nomination against suitable vacancies. These particulars were also circulated to the potential employing departments of the Government of India like the Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Steel Projects, Defence Establishments, Dandakaranya Project, Heavy Electricals; Delhi Transport Authority, Central Mechanised Farm (Suratgarh), Delhi Milk Scheme, etc., etc. These particulars were also circulated to the Rajasthan Canals Project.

After 30th November, 1959, and upto 1st July, 1960, 327 posts in the C.T.O.'s establishment were reduced. Against this, only 136 employees were actually discharged, the balance having been fixed up before their posts were abolished. The figure of 136 includes 35 persons who left the Organisation voluntarily after getting retrenchment compensation. Thirty-seven out of these 136 retrenched persons were later found alternative jobs. Twenty out of these persons were fixed up in Dandakaranya.

No ministerial or Class IV employee has so far been retrenched. All surplus men from these categories have been provided with jobs in other Government Departments.

Visit of farmers to the World Agriculture Fair, Delhi

123. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the Minister of **Community Development** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 765 on the 10th March, 1960 and state the total amount spent on the visit of farmers to the World Agriculture Fair held in Delhi, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Pilferage in Calcutta Docks

124. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta Clearing Agents' Association have given suggestions to the Government for stopping pilferage in Calcutta Docks; and

(b) if so, what are those suggestions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The Calcutta Clearing Agents' Association have suggested that the statutory period of Calcutta Port Commissioners' liability for the goods should be extended from the present limit of 5 days to 15 days as they believe that thefts occur with the connivance of the Commissioners' staff after the period of statutory liability is over and it takes generally 10 to 15 days to clear the goods.

ओक ग्रूव स्कूल

१२५. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झाड़ी पानी, जिला मसूरी, देहरादून का ओक ग्रूव स्कूल कब से चल रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वहां शिक्षा का माध्यम अब भी अंग्रेजी ही है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य स्थानों पर रहने वाले कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को यहां प्रवेश प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई होती है क्योंकि शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों से भी उतनी ही फीस ली जाती है जितनी प्रथम श्रेणी के अफसरों के बच्चों से ली जाती है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) यह स्कूल, १ जून, १८८८ को खोला गया था ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) जी हां, लेकिन जिन रेल कर्मचारियों का वेतन ३०० रुपये से अधिक नहीं है, उन के बच्चों के भोजन और पढ़ाई के खर्च में से उतनी रकम घटा दी जाती है जितनी रेलवे शिक्षा सहायता नियमों के अधीन उन्हें सहायता के रूप में मिलती है ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दूमलकोट-गंगानगर लाइन

१२६. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :**
श्री रा० च० व्यास :
श्री दीनबन्धु परमार :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दूमलकोट और श्रीगंगानगर के बीच रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण कब तक शुरु होगा और वह लाइन कब तक बन जायेगी;

(ख) इस रेलवे लाइन के नीचे कितनी कृषि योग्य भूमि आयेगी ।

(ग) क्या किसानों को उन से ली गई भूमि के लिये नकद मुआवजा दिया जायेगा अथवा उस के बदले भूमि दी जायेगी; और

(घ) यदि जमीन दी जायेगी तो वह कहां होगी ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) प्रस्तावित लाइन का अन्तिम मार्ग निर्धारण सर्वे अभी हाल में पूरा हुआ है और प्रायोजना रिपोर्ट और अनुमानित खर्च का ब्यौरा उत्तर रेलवे प्रशासन तैयार कर रहा

है । जब तक रिपोर्ट और अनुमानित खर्च का ब्यौरा रेलवे बोर्ड को नहीं मिलता और बोर्ड उस पर विचार नहीं कर लेता, तब तक यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि यह काम कब शुरू होगा । अनुमान है कि शुरू होने के समय से लगभग १ साल के बाद यह काम पूरा होगा ।

(ख) लगभग २१० एकड़ ।

(ग) नकद मुआवजा दिया जायेगा ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Foundry Shop at Kharagpur

127. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** / **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scheduled tribe candidates appointed as trade apprentices in the Foundry Shop in Kharagpur workshop since 1st November, 1956;

(b) the number of those who have been absorbed as skilled artisans after passing the necessary practical and theoretical examinations; and

(c) if no apprentice has been absorbed the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) One.

(b) One.

(c) Doees not arise.

Non-Interlocked Stations on N.E. Frontier Zone

128. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many non-interlocked stations have been changed into interlocked stations on the North East Frontier Railway during the First and Second Five Year Plans periods;

(b) if no station has been so changed, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the cost incurred for such change station-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Number of non-interlocked stations interlocked during:—

(i) First Plan—17.

(ii) Second Plan—12 so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Cost incurred station-wise is as under:—

First Plan	Rs. in thousands
Dandkhora	77
Sonaili	78
Jhaua	70
Salmari	78
Sudhani	79
Dalkhoa	79
Kanki	79
Samuktala	182
Kamakhyaguri	135
Jorai	135
Srirampur Assam	137
Goshaigaon Hat	190
Chautara	190
Nailalung	12
Kamrupkhetri	20
Dharamtul	20
Lanka	20

Second Plan	Rs. in thousands
Panjipara	79
Gaisal	98
Taibpur	127
Thakurganj	132
Galgalia	77
Adhikari	144
Batasi	81
Naksalbari	143
Oodalabari	76
Hasimara	120
Changsari	26
Aluabari Road	79

Trunk Circuit between Cuttack and Bhubaneshwar

129. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply

given to the Starred Question No. 1630 on the 21st April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the additional trunk circuits have since been provided between Cuttack and Bhubaneshwar to meet the increased traffic demands; and

(b) if so, the amount of money involved on the installation of these circuits?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The additional circuits are expected to be provided in about 2-3 months' time; there has been some delay in getting the equipment.

(b) The additional cost now involved is Rs. 24,000.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

130. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a training institute is functioning in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works;

(b) if so, the number of students under training; and

(c) the amount of scholarships being given to each student?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. It is designated as a Technical Training School.

(b) 406 (Both Trade Apprentices and Apprentice Mechanics).

(c) No scholarships are granted. However, Trade Apprentices and Apprentice Mechanics are granted stipends of Rs. 35 p.m. and Rs. 55 p.m., respectively, together with Dearness Allowance and Interim relief.

Amritsar Station

131. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the income from goods and passenger traffic at the Amritsar Station during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far;

(b) whether the income of the current year is comparatively less; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The income from goods and passenger traffic at Amritsar Station during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 is furnished below:—

	Goods	Passengers
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
1958-59 . . .	111·2	61·5
1959-60 . . .	121·5	60·9
1960-61 upto the end of June 60 . .	28·2	16·2

(b) The income from goods and passenger traffic, for the first three months of the current year, namely, 1960-61 for which figures are available, is more than that for the corresponding period of the previous year.

(d) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय सूत्रावली

१३२. श्री रा० स० तिवारी: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री २ मार्च, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६५९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अभी तक सूत्रावली प्रकाशित नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) इस ग्रन्थ का मूल्य क्या होगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) भारत की राष्ट्रीय सूत्रावली अप्रैल, १९६० में प्रकाशित हो चुकी है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस ग्रंथ का मूल्य २ रुपये ८७ न० पै० है ।

Out Agencies in Orissa

133. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 252 on the 18th February, 1960 in respect of Out Agencies in Orissa and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The proposal for opening an Out-Agency at the Industrial Estate at Cuttack has been dropped as the Orissa Govt. desire to have a siding and not an out-agency.

The proposal for opening Out-agencies at towns with a population over 10,000 and situated at distances over 5 miles is still under examination.

Electrification of Railway Stations

134. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 258 on the 18th February 1960 in respect of Electrification of the Railway Stations and state:

(a) whether the work has since been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any other new stations have been brought under the electrification scheme on the S.E. Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The electrical installations at Titilagarh and Kesinga stations have been completed but the stations could not be energised as the supply of electrical energy has not been effected by Orissa Govt. who have not yet finalised the tariff. Pending finalisation of the tariff the Orissa Govt. are being pursued to effect supply without further delay on the basis of tentative rates assumed by the Railway.

(c) After 18th February, 1960, 12 stations where power was available have been electrified on the S.E. Railway.

D.V.C. Navigation Canal

135. { Shri Subiman Ghose: / Shri Pramathanath Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3022 on the 27th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the navigation canal has come into operation;

(b) if so, how this navigation canal is being used;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in its coming into operation; and

(d) the proposed date of its coming into operation?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The delay is due to the failure of a regulator at Palla Road. It needs reconstruction.

(d) The present target date is July, 1962.

Vinay Nagar Road

136. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) wether the repairs proposed to be undertaken to the Main Vinay Nagar Road in March, 1960 have been completed; and

(b) if not, why not?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Jaldhaka Project

137. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 942 on the 16th December, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of Jaldhaka Project as per the agreement signed last year between Sikkim and India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the construction work was allotted to the West Bengal Government; and

(c) if the construction has not started, what are the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (c). The preliminary works in respect of the first stage of the project have been taken up by the West Bengal State Electricity Board and are in progress. The tenders for the plant and equipment were received recently but the final recommendations of the Board are awaited.

The agreement for the project is between the Governments of Bhutan and India, and not between those of Sikkim and India. It has not been signed so far.

The delay in taking up the construction work of the project was due to the fact that the scheme was not included in the 'core' of the Second Plan.

(b) The Project will be executed by the West Bengal State Electricity Board.

Workshop at Bongaigaon

138. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workshop at Bongaigaon (Assam) has been started; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Preliminary work by way of acquiring land, some of the Machinery and Plant and construction of some of the structural works connected with the setting up of the workshop at Bongaigaon is in progress. There has been some delay in executing the work on account of a review of the original plan which was necessitated by the anticipated increase in productivity consequent on the proposed working under incentive conditions in railway workshops.

Diesel Engines

139. **Shri P. C. Barooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that diesel engines will be introduced for trains on the N. E. F. Railway; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, it is proposed to utilised Diesel locomotives to haul certain heavy through goods trains on Amingaon—Katihar section of the Northeast Frontier Railway.

(b) During the Third Plan Period.

Korba Thermal Power Station

140. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of five Russian experts visited Korba (M.P.) for selecting a site for the thermal power station; and

(b) if so, the details of their observations?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Post Office Savings Bank Accounts

141. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the total

amount of Post Office Savings Bank deposits and the number of depositors by the end of 1959-60 circle-wise?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 18.]

Roads Serving Tourist Centres in Punjab

142. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given to Punjab in 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far for the improvement and development of roads leading to or serving tourist centres in Punjab; and

(b) the names of such roads?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Grants aggregating Rs. 21.56 lakhs have been approved so far for the following roads of tourist interest in Punjab:—

(i) Mandi-Kulu-Manali Road,

(ii) Road to Suraj Kund in Gurgaon District, and

(iii) Road from Dalhousie to Bakrota.

Against this, grants amounting to Rs. 13·20 lakhs were sanctioned upto 1958-59 and Rs. 3·50 lakhs during 1959-60. No grants have been released so far during 1960-61, but a budget provision of Rs. 2·03 lakhs has been made in the current financial year.

Miraj-Kurduwadi-Latur Link

143. Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 772 on the 10th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether traffic survey report regarding conversion of Miraj-Kurduwadi-Latur link into broad gauge has since been received;

(b) if so, whether it has been examined; and

(c) the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Survey Reports are at present under examination of the Railway Board and a decision will be taken in due course.

Sugarcane Prices

144. Shri Agadi:
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 148 on the 15th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the accounts pertaining to the payment of sugarcane prices for the 1958-59 season have been finalised as per price linking formula for Mysore and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are the prices determined for Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, State-wise and/or Factorywise?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Not yet, Sir. The effect on the price linking formula, of the Tariff Commission's report on the cost structure of sugar, is under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Family Planning in Punjab

145. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the provision of money made for Punjab State for 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far in regard to family planning schemes; and

(b) the nature of schemes on which the amount has been spent so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) An allocation of Rs. 1·52 lakhs for 1959-60 was made for family planning schemes in the Punjab. An allocation of Rs. 2·82 lakhs for 1960-61 exists for the family planning schemes in the State.

(b) The expenditure has been incurred on the following schemes:—

(i) appointment of Family Planning Officer and staff;

(ii) continuance of existing family planning clinics and opening of new clinics; and

(iii) Regional Family Planning Training Centre at Patiala.

Train-Bullock Cart Collision

146. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a passenger train collided with a bullock cart at Chajawa station on the 7th June, 1960 on the Western Railway;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) how many persons were injured and how many were killed; and

(d) what compensation has been paid to the deceased?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). On 24th May, 1960 (and not on 7th June 1960) a light engine while proceeding from Atru to Baran stations on the Kota-Bina Section of the Western Railway, collided with a bullock cart at an unmanned level crossing situated near Chajawa station. As a result one woman and two children who were travelling in the cart were killed.

(d) No compensation has been paid.

Cancer Patients at V.M. Hospital, Agartala

147. Shri Raman: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 502 on the 26th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any financial assistance was given to the eight cases of cancer reported at the V. M. Hospital, Agartala, between 1955-56 and 1959-60 and which were referred for treatment outside the territory; and

(b) the amount given to each patient?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Financial assistance from the Chief Commissioner's Discretionary Fund was given in two cases.

(b) Rupees one hundred and fifty were given to each patient.

Conference on Family Planning at Delhi

148. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at the family planning unit at Najafgarh, near Delhi, a three-day camp was recently held to discuss various family planning problems;

(b) if so, the people who attended this camp, their number and the specific problems discussed; and

(c) whether any conclusions were arrived at and what are they?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sixty-two active workers for family planning programme from seven villages attended the family planning camp at Najafgarh and discussed the matters relating to primary health centres, village health committees, population growth, food, health, sociological and psychological

aspect, human reproduction, methods of conception control, scope of family planning clinics, sterilization of males, popularising family planning programme in rural areas, educational media, animal husbandry and family welfare.

(c) The participants in the camp arrived at the following main conclusions:—

(i) there is need for formation of Village Health Committee who should among other things make available contraceptives to the needy persons under the supervision of the local primary health staff.

(ii) the need for good women workers with knowledge of local customs and language was emphasized so as to make the village women more aware of the importance of health services including family planning.

(iii) it was felt that the Panchayats and Village health committees can help a lot in creating an atmosphere favourable to family planning programme.

(iv) the health committees should hold a meeting every month to review the programme of the work done and the committee which has done outstanding work should be awarded a prize by the Government.

(v) the local Dais should be trained and provided with stocks of contraceptives for distribution among women.

(vi) all village workers should be entrusted with the distribution of contraceptives to ensure continuity of the service.

Air Service to Colombo

149. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to run regular passenger air services to Colombo *via* Trichnapoly and Madurai from the 1st October, 1960; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1822 DATED 6-4-60.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The answer to the question mentioned above should be modified as follows:—

(a) and (b). The construction of Pandu Port has been entrusted to the Government of Assam on agency basis. The land has been taken over from the Railways and cleared. The State Government have arranged for the piles through their Forest Department and these will be driven shortly. Orders for the supply and fabrication of steel material have been placed while tenders have been called for civil engineering work. An expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh has been incurred on the construction work so far.

12. hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

GOVERNMENT DECISIONS ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF PAY COMMISSION

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding Government's decisions on certain recommendations of the Pay Commission [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2187/60].

An Hon. Member: It may be circulated.

Mr. Speaker: Copy will be circulated to hon. Members.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I have a submission regarding this. You remember, Sir, yesterday, when we were discussing about the strike situation you were kind enough to say that in that particular discussion no discussion on the recommendations of the Pay Commission will be allowed. Unfortunately or fortunately all the recommendations of the Pay Commission have been now laid on the Table with whatever decisions the Government have taken on them. Could we expect a separate discussion on this, or, may we know whether these recommendations will be discussed by Government with the representatives of the various federations? Sir, I want an answer.

Mr. Speaker: I would not give an answer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is from the Minister, Sir, and you must protect our rights.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members ought not to put hypothetical questions. Yesterday I said that I would not allow the recommendations of the Pay Commission to be discussed again and again in this House. The hon. Member now wants to know whether a discussion would be allowed on these decisions. He can raise that point on the 8th.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, my point is very simple. When we actually raised all these issues even the Prime Minister replied that basic issues cannot be discussed with the employees. These are not basic issues. Within the four corners of the Pay Commission's Report, would the Prime Minister or the Minister of Finance discuss with the representatives of the federations? Sir, this is a grave matter.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a discussion in the House; I am not concerned with it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was said in the House.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow all that. What the hon. Minister will do outside the House the hon. Member can do outside the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Outside this Ordinance (*Interruption*).

STATEMENT RE: ACCIDENT AT BHAKRA AND ANNUAL REPORT OF D.V.C.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:

(i) Statement regarding the fire accident at Bhakra on the 13th May, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2188/60].

(ii) Annual Report of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (5) of Section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2189/60].

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Sir, you said that the statement regarding the report of the Pay Commission will be circulated to hon. Members.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, it will be circulated to hon. Members.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There is an annexure, I believe, running into 300 pages.

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be circulated. More than one copy of it will be available in the Library.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hoogly): That is the important thing.

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNION INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT AND ANNUAL REPORT OF GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES BOARD LTD.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, making certain further amendments to the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951:—

(a) Notification No. S.O. 1312 dated the 20th May, 1960.

(b) Notification No. S.O. 1583 dated the 25th June, 1960.

(c) Notification No. G.S.R. 826 dated the 4th June, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2190|60].

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report of the Government Telephone Board Limited 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2191|60].

AMENDMENTS TO FERTILIZER (CONTROL) ORDER

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 521 dated the 7th May, 1960 making certain amendments to the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2192|60].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:—

(a) No. F. 12(159)|57-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th February, 1960.

(b) No. F. 12(197)|58-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 3rd March, 1960.

(c) No. F. 12(15)|59-Transport Published in Delhi Gazette dated the 24th March, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2126|60].

Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 making certain amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:—

(a) No. F. 12(162)|59-Transport Published in Delhi Gazette dated the 17th March, 1960.

(b) No. F. 12(139)|59-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th April, 1960.

(c) No. F. 12(190)|59-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 24th March, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2126/60].

(d) No. F. 12(1)|60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 26th May, 1960. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2193|60]

Sir, I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, a copy of the Notification No. MV|III (166)|59

published in Tripura Gazette dated the 16th April, 1960 making certain amendments to the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2194/60].

12.05 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTIONS NOS. 1308 AND 1815

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Sir, in reply to a supplementary question asked by Shri P. C. Borooah on the 6th April, 1960, in connection with Starred Question No. 1308 regarding construction of Sailing Vessels I had stated that the rate of interest to be charged on the loans would be "the usual interest which is charged by Government, one percent over what we borrow". The correct position in this regard is that the Government have been charging concessional rates of interest on loans given for acquisition of ships. Previously, they were charging 2½ per cent for loans for overseas ships and 4 to 4½ per cent for loans on coastal ships but now the effective rate of interest for loans both for overseas and coastal vessels, is 3 per cent and for loans for mechanisation of sailing vessels, it has been agreed as a special case, to charge interest at the effective rate of 2½ per cent. The effective rate of interest on loans to be given for construction of sailing vessels of modern designs has not yet been finally decided but having regard to the rates of interest charged for shipping loans as stated above, it is not likely to be higher than 2½ per cent to 3 per cent.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Sir, in reply to supplementaries asked by Shri Shree Narayan Das arising out of my reply to Starred Queston No. 1815 in the Lok Sabha on 29th April, 1960, I had said that the second bridge over the river Jamuna would be a single line bridge which would be enough to cope with the requirements. I regret that this is not correct. The proposed bridge will actually be a double-line bridge.

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. INDO-PAKISTAN CANAL WATER DISPUTE

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): In my statement of 6th April, 1960 I had informed the House that the first draft of the Indus Waters Treaty had been received and was under examination but that our comments could not be finalised until we had received not only the draft text but also the Annexures. Since then we have received a fresh draft of the Treaty, together with all the Annexures, except Annexure 'B' relating to Transitional Arrangements. These are under examination.

2. Discussions on transitional arrangements are however, still continuing at Washington under the aegis of the World Bank and it is hoped that an agreement may soon be reached. It is not possible to disclose the nature of these negotiations at this stage as this would be contrary to the undertaking given by the Government to the Bank that the discussions would be treated as strictly confidential. I, however, assure the House that as soon as the talks are concluded, I shall make a further statement on this subject.

12.07 hrs.

DETENTION OF A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter dated the 1st August, 1960, from the City Magistrate Etawah:—

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria, Member, Lok Sabha has been ordered to give security for keeping the peace for a period of three months under Section 118, Criminal Procedure Code.

[Mr. Speaker]

As Shri Bhadauria has refused to furnish the security, he has been ordered to be detained in prison until the period of three months expires or until within such period he gives the security to the court of City Magistrate, Etawah, for keeping the peace. He is at present lodged in the District Jail, Etawah."

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, if he is detained like that, I think it should be made possible for him to attend the House. Of late, Sir, we are hearing about too many Members of Parliament being whisked away and kept in prison, and we should not readily acquiesce in it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): If majority of the Members of Parliament are detained like that, there would be no quorum even in the House.

Shri Nath Pai: Not the majority but all of us.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: When a Member is in detention the people whom he represents are prevented from representing their case in this House. The Member might have done anything, but the people have committed no offence.

Mr. Speaker: I have nothing to say in the matter.

12.08 hrs.

DELHI LAND HOLDINGS (CEILING) BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill to provide for the imposition of a ceiling on land holdings in the Union territory of Delhi and for matter connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee. We shall now take up clause 11. Are there any amendments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, we may fix some time for this. We are already behind time by three hours even so far as the first Bill is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: There is already some time-limit for this.

Shri Datar: That we have exceeded already. I think we must finish this at least by 1.00.

Mr. Speaker: All right we will try to finish it by 1.00. What are the amendments to this clause?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): I beg to move:

Page 7, line 32,—

for "may" *substitute* "shall". (24)

Page 7, line 33,——

omit "or in instalments, or in bonds". (25)

Pages 7 and 8,—

omit lines 39 and 40, and 1 and 2, respectively. (26)

Page 7, lines 39 and 40,—

omit "or where the compensation is paid either in instalments or in bonds". (27)

Page 8, line 1,—

for "two and a half per cent." *substitute*—"six per cent.". (28).

In regard to these amendments, Sir, my humble submission is that as that amount of compensation is very small it ought to be given in cash. There should be no instalments. It should not also be given in bonds. We know what happened to bonds in the case of the refugees. They were sold at half the price. There was speculation and big *gol-mal* in regard to instalments. Those persons who are entitled to get compensation will not get any compensation at all. If the bonds are there they will be sold at half the

price. The amount of compensation being very small, very nominal, I am sure it will not exceed the estimates given by the hon. Minister himself. I think the usual rate is more than five per cent. Therefore, there is no reason why it should be given in instalments or in bonds.

With regard to the rate of interest, when the compensation given is so small,—it is very insignificant—there is no reason why it should be only 2½ per cent. Ordinarily, in all such cases six per cent is the interest and that is the usual rate, and there is no reason why the rate should be reduced from six per cent 2½ per cent. So, I submit that the rate of interest should be six per cent. Then, I gave some reasons yesterday why it should be given all at once, before taking possession of the land. I do not want to repeat those arguments. I expect that the hon. Minister will be pleased to accept these amendments.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I beg to move:

Page 7, *omit* lines 34 to 38. (55).

This relates to sub-clause (2) of clause 11. I want to omit this sub-clause. This clause prohibts any transfer of bonds, and says that where the compensation is payable in bonds, the bonds may be made not transferable. My amendment is that this clause should be omitted

I do not want to take much time of the House. I only say that the compensation will be only too small a sum in most cases, and if bonds are issued, let those bonds be transferable so that if one is a needy person, he can get half the price if he contends. Why should you make these bonds of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 payable after ten years, if the person can get Rs. 50 straightaway? Let the bonds be made transferable. It will not do any harm. I therefore suggest that there should be no ban on the transfer of these bonds or on the transfer by endorsement. So, I plead that this sub-clause may be withdrawn.

Shri Datar: This clause relates to the payment of money by bonds and in such instalments as may be considered proper. In this connection, I may invite your attention to paragraph 14 of the Joint Committee's report. They have stated therein that the "Committee desire that where compensation payable to a Bhumidhar or Asami is a small amount, it should be paid in a lump sum". The Government have made a note of this and will consider this matter as sympathetically as possible.

So far as the amendments of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava are concerned, he wants that the interest should be six per cent. That is not the rate of interest at which money is paid by any Government concern in respect of anything. 2½ per cent is the usual rate. In all such cases, as I have pointed out, the Government will try to see that very small amounts are paid forthwith.

So far as the amendment of Shri Tyagi is concerned, I may say that it is in the interest of the parties themselves that the bonds should not be transferable or transferable by endorsement. It is only in their interest that this sub-clause has been put in.

Shri Tyagi: Leave it to them to care for their interest. Why make it compulsory?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to say that the bonds may be made transferable. Sub-clause (2) refers to bonds, where the compensation is payable in bonds. The hon. Member wants that that sub-clause may be deleted and says that the bonds may be made transferable by endorsement.

Shri Datar: It is already there. It is only in the interest of the parties themselves that the bonds should not be transferable. Otherwise as you are aware, oftentimes, when the money is received by the agriculturists they spend the money almost immediately

[Shri Datar]

on purposes other than those for which they money is taken. What we have put in is the usual condition.

Mr. Speaker: If the Government is so very particular about not giving money lest it should be spent, it need not impose a ceiling and take away the land.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: They are not allowed to spend it.

Shri Tyagi: It is little use pressing our amendments. When they have finally decided it, and if the Government are not prepared to see reason, it is no use having a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. I shall put the amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 24 to 28 and 55 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 11 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12—(Limit of future acquisition of land)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 8,—*for* clause 12, *substitute*—

"12. In case any person, family or family with children acquires any land by transfer or succession of land in excess of the ceiling prescribed, such excess shall vest in Government subject to the payment of compensation by the Government for such excess land. Such compensation shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act relating to compensation." (29).

Clause 12 is the most curious clause of the Bill, It says:

"No person representing a family shall acquire in any manner whatsoever whether by transfer, exchange, lease, agreement or succession any land where such acquisition has the effect of making the total area of the land held by him exceed the ceiling limit; and any such land in excess of the ceiling limit shall, subject to the provisions of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954, be treated as excess land of the transferee and the provisions of sections 6 to 11 shall, as far as may be, apply to such excess land."

So, it means that no further land will be acquired by any person and for all time to come this order giving him 30 acres or more will be the final thing. No future acquisition will be available to him. First of all, I beg to call your kind attention to article 19 of the Constitution, wherein clause (f) says: "All citizens shall have the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property;"

Mr. Speaker: Then this Bill itself is *ultra vires*. If a person is entitled to hold, under article 19, all the land in excess of the ceiling that is now sought to be put in, the Bill seeking to impose a ceiling is itself wrong and it is *ultra vires!*

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The present position is that the person cannot get this much land. Supposing there are three or four new mouths to be fed, . . .

Mr. Speaker: That means he shall not hold any more; to put it in a legal way, over and above the ceiling, the person now in possession of the land shall not hold the land

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is quite unreasonable.

Mr. Speaker: If this is opposed to article 19,—that hereafter he shall not acquire more than the ceiling—then, putting a ceiling itself is opposed to article 19, and is wrong. The person is entitled to hold all the land that he likes. Then there is no purpose!

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: But then the circumstances change. My complaint is that this Bill violates the natural law in so far as it makes a person almost static for all time to come. Supposing three more mouths come in to be fed; supposing in one year three of the wives of his sons give birth to children, then the total number of members may become nine or so. What is the reason that he should not be able to acquire more land? Supposing after five years, the condition of the family is changed, and instead of five or nine, there are 15 members, why should this condition be there?

Mr. Speaker: I believe that if the number of members exceeds five, for each member five more acres can be acquired. That is also within the limit. All that it means is, it is not only the original ceiling but also the augmented ceiling in proportion to the number of members.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is my complaint. There is no provision for augmentation of ceiling. If after 15 years, the whole family situation changes and there are more members, there is no provision for more land.

Mr. Speaker: It is provided in clause 3 that for a family consisting of more than 5 members, for each additional member, 5 acres are allowed.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: To start with, this may be done. But what will happen in future? There should be a provision here that as soon as a person increases his family, he ought to be allowed to have more land. In the first instance, all the land will be taken away, but afterwards purchase is prohibited in any manner whatsoever. This means for all times to come, the whole family must remain content with only 30 acres. This is unreasonable and so I say this is the most curious provision in the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the language has been misunderstood. The ceiling limit in clause 12 includes not only the original ceiling, but also 5 additional acres for each additional member.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Where is the provision in the Bill for improvement in the ceiling as there is improvement in the family? If it is there, this argument will not follow. The clause starts with the words "No person representing a family....." This Bill has been drafted probably by a bachelor. The bachelor can acquire anything he likes. Clause 12 does not apply to a bachelor. It applies to a person representing a family. If a person who is a bachelor gets 30 acres, he can add on to that by inheritance and in any way he likes, but a man with a family cannot do that. I cannot understand this peculiar provision.

The hon. Minister will kindly enlighten me on this point. A person representing a family cannot acquire, but his sons, daughters and grandsons will be able to acquire, because there is no provision against them. A grandson is entitled to the property of his grandfather even if the father is not entitled, because by virtue of his birth, he is a member of the Hindu joint family.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member feels that the ceiling mentioned in clause 12 will be confined only to the first portion in clause 3 and not to the proviso, we can make this clear by saying that it refers to the ceiling as set out in clause 3 with the proviso.

Shri Datar: Is it capable of this doubt?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Even if the proviso is there, to start with, there may be 7 members in the family and the ceiling will be 30 plus 10, i.e. 40 acres. But after that, if 10 members are born . . .

Mr. Speaker: He will get additional 50 acres, i.e. 10 multiplied by 5.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There is no provision for that. Am I to understand that the ceiling limit will fluctuate from year to year and from man to man? There is no provision for that. This difficulty is likely to arise.

Mr. Speaker: It is one thing to differ on the substance and another thing to differ on the language. The language can be improved and made clear. All that Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava wants is the ceiling must fluctuate as and when members increase in number. The proviso in clause 3 must apply and there must be augmentation of ceiling, provided, of course that it does not exceed 60 acres, which is the upper limit, whatever the number of children.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If there are 20 persons in a joint Hindu family, only 60 acres will be given. But for future increases, there will be no provision.

Mr. Speaker: Once the limit of 60 is reached, he ought not to exceed the limit in his family. He should adopt proper methods not to increase his family.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: To start with it is 30 acres. If 7 or 8 persons are born, what happens?

Mr. Speaker: They must divide or they ought not to be born.

Shri Tyagi: The House has already agreed yesterday to the passing of clause 3, whose proviso says:

> "Provided that where the number of members of the family of such persons exceeds five, he may hold five additional standard acres for each member in excess of five, so however, as not to exceed sixty standard acres in the aggregate."

Therefore, it is 60 acres and not more.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My friend has not understood me. In 1960, on a particular date, a list is published saying, in the family of Shri Tyagi there are so many children and suppose he gets 50 acres. If there are more children born afterwards, he will not get anything.

Shri Tyagi: I shall have to marry again for that.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Even illegitimate children are included.

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order. No.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This is a very serious question. Suppose there is a father and 2 adult sons. They acquire property by the dint of their labour or they earn in Government service and they can purchase property. There is no prohibition and every person has the fundamental right to acquire property, except the "person representing a family"—the opening words in clause 12—which is against the Constitution. Even if it is passed, it will be decided by some other court that it is against the Constitution. An adult son, who is a member of the family, can certainly acquire property and add to that. Your ceiling will go to the winds. He will acquire property and keep it in spite of clause 12. I want to know why there should be difference between a person who is a bachelor and others who represent a family. There should be no difference, because article 14 will come in. There should be no difference at all. I can understand the argument that is given by you that if you fix a ceiling you have to see that the ceiling is not increased by virtue of further purchases or inheritance. You have to see that for his life he does not increase the ceiling. But now for his son there is no ceiling. A Hindu grand child can succeed to the estate of his grand father without being hit by this provision.

Mr. Speaker: We are saying the same thing which we have already decided. There is no meaning in

going on like this. If he acquires more land he shall sell it away. Now if we take away his property there is no meaning in allowing him to acquire further. I am afraid enough has already been said on this. The House has already taken a decision. If we want to re-open it on some other ground . . .

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The House may be pleased to accept it or not but when the hon. Minister insists on something the House is helpless. The House passes what he wants. We pass whatever he says like a grand Moghul. Out of 30 acres of land after alienation of 25 acres only 5 acres remain for the family. What will happen?

Mr. Speaker: It is less than the ceiling. Up to the ceiling he can go on acquiring.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: How can he acquire in the face of this?

Mr. Speaker: Anybody can acquire. A ceiling has been put on a family of 30 or 60 acres according to the number. Then nobody prevents him from selling it away. He sells it away. After the ceiling is imposed if he has less than the ceiling, he can go on acquiring up to the extent of the ceiling.

Shri Datar: And he will be a unit by himself.

Mr. Speaker: As children are being born, others will become majors. They can go on acquiring. I do not see any difficulty.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Is there any provision in this Bill that once the list has been completed there will be another list coming in, another enquiry coming in and so on?

Mr. Speaker: What is the need for the enquiry?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Suppose a son out of a family separates. Will there be a separate ceiling for that son after separation?

Mr. Speaker: The Act will apply.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: But where is the provision in the Act? There is no provision in the Act which says that that person will constitute a separate entity and will hold 30 or 50 or 100 acres in the family.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see the working of the Act. All that the Minister says is that if a man goes out he forms a separate entity. If the hon. Member has any doubt that the Act does not express it properly, the hon. Minister says: let us wait, let the courts knock their heads, something will come out of it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If there is a lacuna here, should we wait till another amending Bill comes to rectify it? What is the use of our sitting here and making suggestions to him?

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): You have been suggesting that the ceiling up to 60 acres should go to the family in the ordinary course. There should be some provision for that.

Mr. Speaker: The House has accepted the ceiling as 60 acres in section 3.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: But it would not go up to that ceiling because of sub-clause (4) of clause 9. Suppose on the date of publication of the list in the Official Gazette he had three minor sons. His family consisting of himself, his wife and three children will have a ceiling of 30. Now, after the publication of the list in the Gazette according to section 9(4), a son is born to him. That son will not get five acres.

Mr. Speaker: Why not?

Shri Sinhasan Singh: He cannot acquire five more acres unless his son becomes a major. If he becomes a

[Shri Sinhasan Singh]

major then he may acquire 30 acres. So long as he has only dependent sons he cannot acquire more.

Mr. Speaker: Let him read the proviso to clause (3).

Shri Sinhasan Singh: It reads:

> "Provided that where the number of members of the family of such person exceeds five, he may hold five additional standard acres for each member in excess of five, so however, as not to exceed sixty standard acres in the aggregate."

The word "family" has been defined in sub-clause 2(d) as:

> "the person, the wife or husband, as the case may be, and the dependent children and grand children, of such person".

Mr. Speaker: The definition is in the definition clause. The number is given in the proviso. They have to be read together.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Then the family includes dependent children.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, the major, children can acquire.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: They can acquire, but when a dependent child is born no further acquisition will be allowed, in the ceiling fixed in clause 9(4). That fixes the final ceiling. With effect from the date of the publication of the list, the excess land shall stand transferred to, and vest in, the Government free of all encumbrances.

Mr. Speaker: If the child is born before the transfer he can get it. If it is after the transfer he cannot get it.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: He must be permitted to acquire when the family can acquire to that extent. That is debarred under section 12. Some provision should be made in section 12, providing that a family may acquire . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister feels that there is no bar up to the ceiling. The ceiling includes the ceiling in the proviso also.

Shri P. S. Daulta (Jhajjar): I oppose this amendment because, if it is accepted, the purport of this scheme will go. If there is a family of one, if we allow the expression that way, there is no ceiling.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: But can a bachelor be treated as a family. He cannot acquire more than 30 acres.

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised at this argument. There can be only one member in a family. There can be one joint family consisting of one surviving member of the Hindu family.

Shri C. K. Nair (Outer Delhi): After this law is passed every family holds the prescribed acre of land. After 5 or 10 years there will be a division of the family. In that case, I feel any member of the family or any one of the sons can assume headship. In that case, if he possesses less than the ceiling, he is certainly entitled to acquire more land up to that ceiling. What is the difficulty about this? Under the definition of "family" any man can assume the headship of a family at any time.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If the land is vested in the Government, where is the land to be acquired?

Mr. Speaker: Government is not going to eat away the land. We can acquire it.

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved —Sch. Castes): Sir, if there is a ceiling on land and if a family consists of a certain number of persons, that family has got to transfer the excess

land. Then after this transfer, Government would hand over that land to some landless people or someone. Now if a person was unfortunate in that he did not get a son till that transfer but was able to have a son after that then he will not be able to get any land for that son. That means that the family will have to be content with whatever little they have.

Besides this, there is no classification of land. This 30 acres may mean either wet land or dry land. If it is dry land then that family which gets additions to it will not be able to support itself with whatever income it gets from the land. That would mean that this would introduce more poverty in the rural areas. Therefore some provision should be made to have this ceiling relaxable.

Mr. Speaker: Many people have no land at all.

Shri Sonavane: This goes to the root of the question and is agitating the minds of persons who are residing in the rural area. To those who are residing in the cities this question is very light. It is essential from the point of view of people in the rural areas....

Mr. Speaker: There is no good in trying to reopen clause 3 which has already been accepted by the House. Hon. Members may or may not like it, but clause 3 has been passed and adopted by the House. The ceiling has been fixed at 30 acres. The maximum is 60 acres. In families where there are more children, even the major children can acquire land. But there is a limit. So, the point is clear.

Shri Tyagi: Let that be made quite clear.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Whatever is the principle that is accepted as far as the ceiling is concerned there must be a limit on it. As you have already said, there are so many others who have no property. It is not land alone that solves the problem of unemployment. If land is the only question involved, the whole purpose of putting a ceiling on land is gone.

Shri Datar: Sir, I explained this position yesterday a number of times, but I would like to add one or two things to what I said in order to satisfy my hon. friend. What has been done in this case should be carefully seen. Family, in relation to a person, means the person, the wife or husband, as the case may be, and the dependent children and grand children. These dependent children or grand children are either married, if they are females, or they earn. If they earn, they begin to form a new unit by themselves. This is exactly what I read yesterday from the Report of the Committee on Panel for Land Reforms, which I would like to read again.

Mr. Speaker: Are boys above 18 years of age also dependent children?

Shri Datar: Dependent children would be those who take part in the cultivation and who would not consider themselves as separate units.

I am pointing out to you that the meaning has been made pretty clear. I am reading from a a book—

> "For this purpose a family should be deemed to consist of husband, wife and dependent sons or daughters and grand children."

The next sentence is very important.

> "Land held by married daughters and earning sons should be excluded."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This is not in the Act. He is reading from some book.

Shri Datar: Let the hon. Member wait for some time. I have never interrupted him. He is repeating the same argument.... (*Interruption*). It says further:

[Shri Datar]

"Where the property is already devolved on two or more heirs after the death of the parent but the property has been held in common by them undivided, the share of each heir should be regarded as a separate holding."

Therefore I am pointing out that here the words "dependent" and "children" have been purposely used. They exclude earning children. They exclude married children. Here, in clause 12, we have got the words "No person representing a family". If he does not represent a family, it is a different case. This prohibition will not apply to him. But if he represents a family as defined in this Bill, naturally he will be governed by clause 3. As you have rightly pointed out, the proviso would apply when there are certain changes. When, for example, the property that has been held becomes less or when the property becomes more, the higher limit is 60 acres. Therefore the objection that my hon. friend has conceived has no scope at all, because here the wording is very clear in the proviso to clause 3, namely:

"Provided that where the number of members of the family of such person exceeds five,....."

If it exceeds five then with regard to each person five standard acres more are to be added subject to a maximum limit of 60 acres. This has already been accepted by the House.

If, for example, as my hon. friend suggests clause 12 has to go then naturally the very purpose of ceiling will be completely frustrated. Therefore I submit that in all such cases the ceiling limit has to be respected not only regarding present acquisitions but regarding future acquisitions as well up to 60 acres. I again repeat that a man representing a family is entitled to have 60 acres, but under no circumstances can a man representing a family or one unit have more than 60 acres.

Shri Tyagi: Will my hon. friend kindly explain one thing? I am a layman and I want to follow this. I have followed the trend of his argument, but he read something from some book.

Shri Datar: I read from the report of the Committee on the Panel of land Reforms of the Planning Commission.

Shri Tyagi: But Planning Commission's word is not law.

Shri Datar: No.

Shri Tyagi: It will be law only when it is included in this Bill. A Judge of the High Court will not go by it. Do you recognise the Planning Commission as the master mind?

Shri Datar: That is why the words "dependent" and "children" have been purposely put in.

Shri Tyagi: Therefore I say that the explanation given in that book of the Planning Commission might either be incorporated here or be referred to here saying that for this purpose the Planning Commission's wisdom will be borrowed. I can understand that. Unless you connect the Planning Commission's version here....

Shri Datar: With due deference to my hon. friend I may say that the word "dependent" has to be taken as contradistinguishing a case of an earning member and the word "children" as contradistinguishing the case of an adult. when a man or a woman is an adult, when he or she is earning or in the case of a woman when she is married, it is perfectly open to them to form a new unit.

Shri Tyagi: But does the law recognise the distinction?

Shri Datar: That is exactly the meaning of the word "dependent".

Mr. Speaker: The only thing is that both Pandit Thakur Dasji and Shri Tyagi have raised an objection to what the hon. Minister has read. They say that whatever is there in the report is not a matter which ought to be referred to for the purpose of enacting legislation. The preamble ought not to guide the specific provisions of the Act. Here, as to who is dependent has not been described. Now, a man may be 25 years of age. He may not be able to earn. His father may be a rich man or he may get thousands of rupees. But the son may not be equally capable of earning. That son can come, squat and eat with his father. Can you not hold his land which is his due? Nobody will say that he is dependent because he is eating in his father's house. Therefore there is a lacuna in this. Nobody ought to give an interpretation other than what the Act gives. Then there is no specific provision here whether dependent means married or unmarried. A married woman is not a dependent.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: A married woman may also be a dependent.

Shri Datar: An unmarried girl will be a dependent. A married girl will be dependent on her husband.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: A married girl also be a dependent.

Shri Datar: No.

Shri Tyagi: I can well understand Government subordinating itself to the verdict of the Planning Commission, but the judiciary will not submit itself to the Planning Commission.

Mr. Speaker: Dependent children must be defined here. Without the definition, I am afraid it will lead to a lot of complications. Who are dependent children? Let it be definitely said that a person above 18 is not a dependent child, that whoever is married even below 18 or a woman who is married is not dependent. Let it be made clear without any controversy so far as this matter is concerned.

Shri P. S. Daulta: I may supplement your observations by giving a clear instance. 'A' holds 62 acres of land. He has got two major sons. These two major sons cannot constitute a family even it they are married and they have got children because this Act pre-supposes two things: one, head of the family holding land. The land is being held by his father. In this set up, the two major sons cannot constitute a separate family and cannot claim a ceiling of their own of 30 standard acres. There is confusion. The hon. Minister is under the impression that the major sons having children can constitute a family or they can have a ceiling of 30 standard acres. They cannot because they do not hold land and he did not allow land which the father gifted after a particular date. The net result is, the major sons cannot constitute a family and cannot claim a ceiling of their own unless they hold land today.

Mr. Speaker: Who are dependent must be clearly defined. Otherwise it will lead to complications.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): If you look at the other two Bills, the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill and the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bills, the word dependent is not there. The definition of family is given there family except in Chapter XIII means....

Shri Datar: There are two definitions.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The word dependent is not there. The words children, grand-children are there.

Shri Datar: The definition is common so far as ceiling is concerned. Dependent is there. So far as personal cultivation is concerned, more

[Shri Datar]

persons or dependents have been added. You will please make a distinction.

Mr. Speaker: If 'dependent' is omitted, it is worse. There are children. A man is fifty. His father is alive. He is eighty. He will be the child of his father.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: He is a member of the joint family.

Mr. Speaker: There is no wording joint family. It is family: not joint family. This will be opposed in Bengal where there is no joint Hindu family.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): If I understand aright, the idea is mooted that each grown up son constitutes a separate unit and as such can have a ceiling. That is exactly the point against which we had argued all these years. For instance, take the case of Bengal. Our land ceiling is 75 bighas, that is about 30, acres. What is happening? We have no such thing a family ceiling. We have only individual ceilings. A man has 300 bighas or 400 bighas. He has got seven children. He has divided each and every one of his sons as individual units. As a result of that, there is absolutely no excess land. This is one of the biggest ways in which they are evading. The idea, as Shri A. K. Gopalan pointed out, is that at a particular given moment of time, there must be a reasonable ceiling which will cater to the needs of a family. In future, if the family grows and there are larger numbers, they will have to find out new ways of earning. This ceiling cannot come into being if we accept that principle that in future all land will be taken by these individual units. That is why the Planning Commission specifically stated that we should have family ceilings and not individual ceilings.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: One thing has not been considered. A joint Hindu family might consist of 25 persons. There may be several units there. If they divide, the other person says it is malafide. These persons do not get their right by birth. They are excluded. Does it not need an explanation? All joint Hindu families are included and all companies are included and they get 30 acres if there are 25 members even. That is the absurdity.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister feel it necessary to explain 'dependent'?

Shri Datar: I have consulted the Law Ministry. They say that it would be better to leave the word 'dependent' as it is, because it is a question of fact. As has been pointed out, it is quite likely that a person after he becomes an adult may like to be a member of a particular family in which his father is the head. My hon. friends opposite have pointed out certain other considerations. Here, I would say that the word 'dependent' has been purposely used. It will be a question of fact whether in addition to the person representing the family, others are dependent upon him or are not dependent upon him. The Law Ministry has advised that it is better not to put in any particular definition with a view to create complication.

Shri Tyagi: Does the Law Ministry advise to keep it vague?

Shri Datar: No. It is not vague. It depends on the facts of each case. My hon. friend has not understood me.

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): It appears to me that the word 'child' or 'children' has to be defined, because a child in ordinary language means an infant or a boy or girl of tender age. The question is when a

child will become an adult and whether the word 'children' used in the Bill is equally applicable to sons and daughters because sons and daughters wil continue to be sons and daughters till they are old. Children will cease to be children after a certain age. This should be clearly defined. Unless it is clearly defined, the possibility is that there may be difficulties. The definition of family will have to be further clarified so that the difficulties that are being raised may not arise.

Mr. Speaker: I will put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"Page 8, for clause 12 substitute:—

"12. In any case any person, family or family with children acquires any land by transfer or succession of land in excess of the ceiling prescribed, such excess shall vest in Government subject to the payment of compensation by the Government for such excess land. Such compensation shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act relating to compensation." (29)

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13— (*Excess land not to be surrendered in certain cases*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 8, lines 15 to 17,—

for "if such excess is due to any improvements effected in the land by the efforts of the family or to a decrease in the number of its members" *substitute*—

"where such excess is due to a decrease in the number of members of family or to any other cause whatever". (30)

It must be quite definite. I have said that there must be security. Whatever the reason, you cannot take it back.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it is necessary. The question is:

"Page 8, lines 15 to 17,—

for "if such excess is due to any improvements effected in the land by the efforts of the family or to a decrease in the number of its members" *substitute*—

"where such excess is due to a decrease in the number of members of family or to any other cause whatever" (30).

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14—(*Power of Deputy Commissioner to take possession of excess land*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

"Page 8, lines 18 and 19,—

for "After the publication of the list of excess land under subsection (3) of section 9" *substitute*—

"After the payment of compensation to the persons entitled thereto." (31)

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

I have already stated my arguments. No more argument is necessary. It is obvious by itself. I want two things: (i) payment of compensation must be there, and (ii) also payment must be made to the person entitled. Now, there is no provision here. It is not proposed to pay the wife or the children of the person representing the family. I want payment to be made to the person entitled, and that compensation should precede taking or vesting of possession.

13. hrs.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to put off taking possession until compensation is paid. That is the main purpose of the amendment. Evidently, the authors of the Bill want the excess to be taken over immediately, compensation to be paid later on.

The question is:

Page 8, lines 18 and 19,—

for "After the publication of the list of excess land under sub-section (3) of section 9" *substitute*—

"After the payment of compensation to the persons entitled thereto." (30)

The motion was negatived

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 *was added to the Bill.*

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 *was added to the Bill.*

Clause 16—(*Allotment of excess land*)

Shri Tyagi: I beg to move:

Page 8, *after* line 34, *add*—

"Provided that such allotments do not create any uneconomic holdings." (56)

The Clause deals with the distribution of surplus land which vests in Government after the ceiling is applied. This is to be distributed to landless people or others. I want to put in a proviso here to the effect that uneconomic holdings should not be created. This is a restriction which I thought the Planning Commission would suggest, but it seems to me that we are guided by various types of popular slogans. Land may be allotted to the landless, whether they can cultivate it or not.

Mr. Speaker: Cannot all this be regulated by the rules?

Shri Tyagi: I do not want to leave it to the Government. I want to make sure that the land is distributed in such a manner that uneconomic holdings are not created. There is already enough number of uneconomic holdings. If a person cannot afford to keep a pair of bullocks, it is no use giving him land. He may be landless or anything. Let him go and get some other job. A person must be given such a chunk of land which may be self-sufficient for the family, so that he can maintain a pair of bullocks and carry on operations successfully. It is most important that the distribution is made on such a basis that uneconomic holdings are not created. It is apparent.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 8, line 34, *add* at the end—

"by utilising it for making up deficiencies in the ceilings of land of landless in the same or neighbouring villages;

Provided that Government shall not charge any price higher than the amount of compensation per acre from the transferee." (32).

I also support the amendment of Shri Tyagi.

As I submitted yesterday, Clause 16 gives very great rights to the Government, and so far as subordinate legislation is concerned, it certainly trespasses upon the rights of this legislature by giving too much scope to the executive.

The hon. Minister has said times without number that the land will be utilised in a particular way, and he emphasized it, I think, rather too much. I do not agree with him that for the purpose of giving land to the landless we should not give the right compensation to those whose lands we take, but suppose we agree with his view, what is there in this law to show that the land will be given to landless people, except a bare conjecture and a vague statement or assurance.

Secondly, I submitted yesterday that if you give land of less than 15 acres to a person it is useless. If you give five acres, you are not serving that man really; on the contrary, you are putting him in a very bad position. He will not look to his own hands for labour, but think that he is a land-owner. He will not do the work and he will not be able to get a living out of five acres. I therefore insist that the Government give us an assurance that 15 acres would be the lowest to be given to landless persons. If you give less and if you do not provide the resources, what is the use of giving the land?

Therefore, he must give us the assurance that most of the excess land of about 1700 acres will be given to landless people, so that the persons to whom he does not want to give compensation will feel satisfied at least that after all the land taken away from them has been given to those to whom the hon. Minister wanted to give. But then when the Bill is passed, it will be out of his hands. It will go to the Chief Commissioner who will decide to whom to give. Clause 15 is already there, and some other purpose may be served.

It is a bait to say that the excess land will be given to the landless, but there is no provision for that here, or to the effect that no uneconomic holdings will be created. Unless these two assurances are given, I do not think we will be justified in giving the rule-making power to the executive, because it is Parliament's function to see that land is properly used.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक सीलिंग से बची हुई जमीन को देने का सवाल है, इस पर बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये, और इस के बारे में मैं समझता हूं, जैसा कि पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव और श्री त्यागी ने भी कहा, बहुत जरूरी है कि हम आगे जो भूमिधर बनायें या जिन को जमीन दें वे देश के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैदा कर सकें । और वह तभी हो सकता है कि जब कि जिन के पास जमीन है, तजुर्बा है, लेकिन जमीन इतनी थोड़ी है कि उस पर वह अच्छे ढंग से खेती नहीं कर सकते, उन को जमीन दी जाये । जहां तक सरप्लस जमीन को देने का सवाल है, उस वक्त हमें रूल्स के अन्दर इस बात का खयाल रखना चाहिये कि जिन को खेती का तजुर्बा है लेकिन जिनके पास अनइकानोमिक होल्डिंग है, उन को प्रायरिटी दी जाये ।

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I oppose the amendment because if it is accepted the very object of the ceiling and the principle of planning will be defeated. According to the figures given by the Government, 35 to 40 per cent. of the population in our country is landless agricultural labour, which gets employment only for four to five months in the year. If even half an

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

acre of land is given to such a person, with the help of the Government and by using good seeds etc., he will be able to improve his standard of living somewhat and also increase food production. It is to help such people that the service co-operatives have been formed. To say that uneconomic holdings should not be created is only another way of defeating the object of the ceiling and the object of planning which is to see that the agricultural labourers and landless peasants get a better standard of living. So, this should not be accepted.

Shri Tyagi: Suppose the landless peasant gets ten acres, what is the harm?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Instead of one man getting ten acres, let ten people get one acre each. If it is only to improve food production, why not give 1,000 acres to a zamindar?

Mr. Speaker: We can go on speaking like this. Each hon. Member has got his opportunity. He must be satisfied with it.

Shri P. S. Daulta: Either way the arguments are irrelevant for Clause 14. Here the question is only of taking possession; distribution will come next. Why should Government take possession at all? First, it should be determined to whom the land should be given, and the land should be handed over to the third person at once. Otherwise, I am afraid Government will use this as a substitute for the Land Acquisition Act, and the land taken over under this will be utilised for other purposes.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: We are on Clause 16 now and not 14.

Shri P. S. Daulta: I have to make just one more submission in this connection, and that was what I made during the general discussion. That will answer the arguments on both sides. Land acquired under this Bill should be given first to that small cultivator from whose relation the land is taken, and whose common ancestor held that land. First, the deficiency with regard to the 30 standard acres should be made up in that very family, for, that cultivator has got bullocks, has love for developing that land, and in fact, it was his land under the Hindu law. If you distribute that land, then priority should be given to that cultivator who is without land in that very family. I am for uplifting the Harijans and other backward classes, but that should be the responsibility of the Government, and the rich men and the urban people, and not only of the peasant proprietors. There are families in which there are cultivators who do not hold land. So, I would say that Government should not take possession of the land. They should give the land first to that peasant who has not got up to 30 standard acres in that very family, and if this is done, I might tell you that there would not be any land left after that.

Shri Datar: I have answered this question already.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): If possession is not taken, it will lead to endless troubles. The possession must be in somebody's hands.

Shri P. S. Daulta: Under the PEPSU law, the land is given direct.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: If possession is not taken, then, apart from possession being nine points in law, the person who gets the benefits of this allotment will have no title. So, there must be taking of possession first, and then the title can be conferred on the new person.

Shri P. S. Daulta: Under the PEPSU law, they have given it direct.

Shri Datar: My hon. friend was rather unfair to Government in saying that Government would take possession of the land and use it for any

other purpose that they like, as if the acquisition was under the Land Acquisition Act. That is not correct at all. Under this clause, Government are taking possession of the land only for the purpose of benefiting a class of persons like the landless labour and also like the co-operatives, and also for the two purposes that have been mentioned in clause 15. Under these circumstances, a number of priorities will have to be duly considered. That would be more properly laid down only in the rules.

I might point out to my hon. friend that in all such cases, whenever rules are made, they are placed before both Houses of Parliament, and Parliament has the fullest opportunity of considering these rules, and if necessary, of making any changes. So, it is not a matter of leaving it only to the Deputy Commissioner or the Chief Commissioner, as the case may be. The whole category of purposes, in pursuance of the provisions and the principles of this Bill will have to be laid down, and I would assure the House that naturally, the interests of landless labour will have to be protected to the extent that it is possible to do, consistently with the other purposes which I have mentioned. This has nothing to do with the Land Acquisition Act at all.

Shri Tyagi: May I request the hon. Minister to clarify one thing? Is it the intention of this Bill to distribute the surplus land to all the landless labourers, in the villages, irrespective of the fact that the person gets only half an acre or only a quarter of an acre of each family, or will there be any consideration for any economic chunk of land?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the use of service co-operatives then?

Shri Datar: Government consider all these circumstances.

Shri Tyagi: What is the meaning of this? Is it only a vote-catching device, or does it mean something?

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendments Nos. 32 and 56 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 32 and 56 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clause 17— (*Act to override other laws*).

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 8, lines 39 and 40, *omit* "or decree or order of a court". (33)

It would so appear from the whole scheme of the Bill that the courts are treated in such a way as if they were not the courts of this country or the courts were not subordinate to this Government. I can understand the British Government usurping the powers of the court and giving it to the revenue officers etc. At that time also, we always had a word against it. But, now, in a democracy, the court's word is the last word. The decree or order of a court should not be subject to the jurisdiction or the orders of the executive officers. On a previous clause also, I submitted that so far as the question of correction of entries is concerned, even now, several courts have the jurisdiction to decide and arbitrate so far as the rights of the individuals are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: The point is only this. After the ceiling is fixed, suppose somebody lends money to another man, and attaches his property, and there is a decree for that, and that property also comes to him, then the ceiling may be exceeded. Thus, a person who wants to purchase property

[Mr. Speaker]

from some other man in excess of the ceiling will enter into a transaction with the other man, obtain a decree, spend some money for that, and then increase his holding. Therefore, easily, the object of the Bill may be frustrated.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Then, it only means that the courts would be committing a fraud. I humbly submit that the court will see to it that any order or decree issued by it is not against the provisions of this Bill. If you take away from the courts the powers that they should be given in a democracy, then it means that we are not having the rule of law.

Mr. Speaker: The court must always act subject to the law passed by Parliament. The court has no jurisdiction independently.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Therefore, in the law of Parliament, I want to make this innovation that the decree or order of the court shall be realistic, and the court shall be bound to abide by the law, and the court cannot pass a decree which will be against the provisions of any law, because the matter will be appealable to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Speaker: Has not legislation been passed that beyond 6 per cent no interest shall be decreed by any court of law? If the court has no extraordinary powers, then what is the power asked for?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If it is suggested that the courts can commit a fraud, then what is the guarantee that the executive officers cannot commit a fraud? They can also do anything. Once you make a law, no court shall pass a decree which will violate the provisions of any particular law. If any court passes such a decree, then it will go to the Supreme Court, and it will be set aside. But, to say that the decree of a court will be subject to the commands of the executive officers is hardly justified. You should not take away the jurisdiction of the court in this manner. On the contrary, I want that the power should remain with the court, so far as the correction of entries is concerned. Even now, in Punjab and other States, there is provision that after an entry is once made, if a person wants to have the entry made by the mutation officer corrected, he can go to a civil court and get his rights decided there, I, therefore, submit that the decree of the court shall be the last word, and the court should be given powers to even sit in judgment on the acts of the executive in so far as these provisions are concerned. But, now we are taking away those powers.

Shri Datar: What my hon. friend wants is astounding. What is the most important thing or what is most sovereign is the will of this House as it is embodied in law.

So far as the decrees and orders of courts are concerned, they are passed according to the law then in force. If, for example, certain principles of land reform including ceiling have to be accepted or embodied in an Act of Parliament, then, naturally, whatever has to be done or has been done by a decree or order of a court will have to be displaced to the extent necessary. There would ordinarily be a sanctity, so far as a decree or order of a court is concerned, but when such important pieces of legislation like land reforms etc. are going to be passed, then, naturally, the most important purpose of those Acts will have an overriding influence not only over other laws but also over the decrees and orders of the courts.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 38 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 33 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill'.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18— (*Mode of recovery of any amount due under the Act*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 9, lines 2 and 3, *for* "as an arrear of land revenue" *substitute* "as it is recovered by a private person under the law of the land". (34).

Mr. Speaker: But that is always so.

Pandit Das Bhargava: That is so, but if we have once made a mistake, is it necessary that we should repeat the mistake? After all, the law of the land should be the same for all persons. If the Government is a plaintiff and there is a defendant, then they are both on an equal level. If a private person can find his way to a court to recover arrears, why should Government not do the same? Why should there be one law for Government and another for a private person? The rule of law means that there should be one and the same law for all. We are making a mistake here by leaving the clause as it is. So far as the recovery of arrears of land revenue is concerned, you know the law much better than I do, and you know how rigorous it is. Government can do anything they like and they can recover the money. Why should they not recover it in the ordinary way? That is my submission.

Mr. Speaker: Even taxes may be collected by going to a court of law.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Taxes are not collected at all. A private person would have collected it much better. You know the arrears under the Income-tax Act.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 34 to vote.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill'.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 19— (*Appeal*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 9, line 5,

for "thirty" *substitute* "sixty". (35)

By this amendment, I want the period of limitation to be increased from thirty days to sixty days.

Mr. Speaker: The clause says:

"Any person aggrieved by an order made by the competent authority under section 10, may, within a period of thirty days from the date of the order, prefer an appeal to the Deputy Commissioner:

"Provided that the Deputy Commissioner may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period, if he is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from preferring the appeal in time".

The service is not necessary. In these cases, the court is bound to pronounce its judgment in open court and, therefore, it need not give notice. Even with respect to a judgment reserved, unless it is pronounced there, notice is given to the parties.

Shri Datar: Notice is given; intimation is also given.

Mr. Speaker: The order is pronounced here by the authority—a revenue officer. A man may be a district away. So how can it be? If the hon. Minister says that rules will be framed, then it is all right.

Shri Datar: That will be noted. What you have stated is perfectly correct. We shall consider that question.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: They may not have knowledge of it.

Shri Datar: We shall make a note of that. We shall make that clear.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants extension of the period. I shall put his amendment No. 35 to vote.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is: "That clause 19 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20— (*Revision*)

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

Page 9,—

for line 14, *substitute*—

"Deputy Commissioner or any officer authorised by tht Chief Commissioner under sub-section (2) of section 9". (60).

This is a formal amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No 60 is before the House.

Shri Sonavane: The officer will deal with cases in any manner he likes. If he is a Judge, he will do it with reasonable care. But if it is any officer, he may be lower than the Commissioner. Suppose he is a Mamlatdar. You know how Mamlatdars deal with cases.

Mr. Speaker: Then why not say that every case should be decided by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court? There must be some latitude allowed.

The question is:

"Page 9,—

for line 14, *substitute*—

"Deputy Commissioner or any officer authorised by the Chief Commissioner under sub-section (2) of section 9". (60).

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 21 to 23 were added to the Bill.

Clause 24— (*Finality of order and bar of jurisdiction*).

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 10,—

omit lines 7 to 10. (36)

By this amendment, I want the omission of sub-clause (2), because I want the civil courts to be given full powers so far as correction of entries etc. are concerned.

Mr. Speaker: Amendment No. 36 is before the House. He wants to vest jurisdiction in the civil courts.

I shall put this amendment to vote.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put clauses 24 and 25 together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clauses 24 and 25 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 24 and 25 were added to the Bill.

Clause 26—(*Power to exempt etc.*)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 10, line 16,—

for "Three months" *substitute* "one year". (37).

Page 10, line 20,—

after "used" *insert*—

"or is designed or promised to be used within six months". (38).

Page 10, line 22,—

for "heavy" *substitute* "fair". (39).

Page 10, line 23,—

omit "permanent". (40).

Page 10, line 25,—

after "managed" *insert* "or mechanically cultivated" (41).

Page 10, line 32,—

after "used" *insert* "or designed or promised to be used". (42).

Page 10, line 33,—

add at the end—

"or housing". (43)

Page 10, line 42,—

for "three months" *substitute* "one year". (44)

These amendments relate to the power of exemption. In this House strong exception has been taken by several hon. Members to the giving of exemptions. They have said that these exemptions should not be made. I am not of that opinion, that no exemption should be made; at the same time, I am of this opinion, that as a matter of fact, the exemptions should be as few as possible and the real purpose which the hon. Minister has in view would be served better if these exemptions are curtailed to an extent. Times out of number the hon. Minister has emphasised, and we agree with him, that the main purpose of this ceiling is to make available land to landless people. Therefore, if the exemptions are too many, he will himself see that the real purpose of this will be frustrated to that extent. Hence, our idea was to curtail these exemptions as far as possible. To that end, some of these amendments have been moved.

Further, I would have rather liked that we added this in the very body of the Bill itself, that the main purpose is to give land to the landless people. That would have served us all better. But now that cannot be done because we have already passed clause 16.

Mr. Speaker: He wants gardens and orchards to be kept out.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have got a definite purpose. It is said that on a particular date, if land is used as an orchard, it will be exempted. I beg to say that a person has as much right to live by agriculture as by gardening. So far as orchard is concerned, we should see that we encourage it. So there is no harm if we say that if a person has already planted some trees and they have not grown into an orchard—they are, in the process of growing into a garden, say, in two or three years—it will be regarded as part of the ceiling and exempted. In future, if a person has, out of 30 acres, utilised 5 or 10 acres for orchard and he wants to have an orchard and encourage it to that extent there should be exemption and his ceiling can be added to. We should allow a person who has promised or has designed to use the land as an orchard—to be ripened into an orchard —to have exemption. Some of my amendments are to that effect.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

Similarly, so far as the question of heavy investment or permanent structural improvement is concerned, all this relates to mechanised farming. If we want to increase the production of cereals in this country and there is mechanised farming, we should encourage mechanised farming. If there are blocks of land in which tractors are used and tube-wells are dug, they should also be exempted—if we want to increase the production of food. I do not understand the meaning of breaking up all the old plots on the one hand and saying on the other hand, that all the blocks should be amalgamated for corporate cultivation into co-operatives etc. Therefore, cases of mechanised farming should be also exempted.

My scheme is that whatever goes to increase production should be conserved and whatever has the aim of not enabling Government to give land to the landless should be fought against. Therefore, my submission is that these amendments which have been put in for the purpose of securing these objectives should be accepted.

At the same time, I want to extend the period of three months to one year so that a person may be able to decide for himself. During that one year, the person can be satisfied that the garden is growing into an orchard. Again, even those which in the process of growing and will develop into an orchard, say, in three years, should also be exempted; otherwise 'infant' gardens will come within the mischief of this provision and will not be exempted.

Mr. Speaker: These amendments are before the House.

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I oppose this amendment. If it is accepted, those people who have an intention to defeat the very purpose of this Bill will get all the opportunities for doing so. If the position is accepted that a plot of land which is intended to be a garden or which, in the course of two or three years, may be considered a garden, is to be exempted, then everyone who intends to defeat the purpose of this Bill will say that such and such a plot is reserved for gardening. Therefore, I very strongly oppose this amendment.

Shri P. S. Daulta: I oppose not only this amendment but I also suggest that the entire clause 26 be taken away because it takes away what this Bill wants to do. I cannot understand why a man who has developed capital relations with the land, a rich man, should be allowed to go free and why a poor man who has got 3 sons cultivating 40 or 50 acres of land shall have to surrender the land though his sons will have no land at all. When I suggested to the hon. Minister that the land should be given to one who has not got land in that family, his answer was that they have to benefit the landless. I say, benefit them at the cost of these farms also. These farms can be handed over to the co-operative societies of the landless. I cannot understand rich *banias* who have developed farms being exempted. If the Bill is to benefit the landless, then, let all the gardens and big farms be taken away and be handed over to the landless. If the purpose is to develop the land, then, for God's sake, spare the peasant-proprietor also and allow his own sons to hold that land which their father has got. That land is not the stolen property. I was surprised to hear from a lady Member an argument that if a landholder holds this land he cannot given it to his sons and daughters. It is not stolen property. If an urbanite can inherit from a rich father or a rich uncle, I cannot understand why a poor landholder holding 80 or 85 acres of land cannot distribute his land to his sons and daughters.

My humble submission is this. Please come out with your intention. If you want to benefit the landless, well, do it even at the cost of these mechanised farms also. If you want to imporve the land then allow the peasant proprietors to have it. I know of hard cases. I have known it in courts. I know the particular man who fell into the well in Ch. Ranbir Singh's constituency. He had 4 sons. The land ceiling was applied. The land was in the name of the grandfather; out of respect for the old man it remained so. When the ceiling was applied the land went out of their hands. It has gone to the Government and his children and grandchildren are helpless. So, if you want to do a bad thing let it be done at the cost of all. These people who have big farms, gardens etc. should be asked to hand them over to the co-operative societies of the landless Harijans. Otherwise, spare the peasant proprietors also.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Sir, I have been voicing my poor protest against the provisions of clause 26 and similar other provisions which make a differentiation between the agriculturists themselves. The common complaint is that this Government has been treating the rural and the urban people differently. All laws pertaining to income are being applied to the rural areas whereas on urban money no ceiling is coming forward, not even from the Planning Commission.

I know this will find opposition but we must vice our feelings against this clause which is wiping out clause 3. The definition says that the 'ceiling' means the 'ceiling' as given in clause 3. And, here the power is given to the Chief Commissioner to exempt all those persons who come under some descriptions that is those who hold orchards or mechanised farms and so on and so forth. So, all big capitalists will come under this clause. So long as these capitalists hold their property in the cities, nobody touches them. They are allowed to enjoy as much as they like, to have as many factories as they like. without any consideration whatsoever as to the wealth in their hands. The object of the Planning Commission has been, from the very beginning that we must try to lessen the conservation of wealth in the hands of a few, and make an equalised distribution.

Excuse me. I am member of the party which at the Nagpur Congress passed a resolution saying that the ceiling legislation would be brought in by the end of December 1959, and that all States should pass such legislation. 1959 has passed and 1960 is also passing away. This is the model law that is coming to us. No State has, as yet, enacted the law. Every State has framed a Bill and, probably, sent it to the Select Committee. But no State has passed a law. Some State might have done it. But this seems to be a model legislation.

In our State there is a Bill in which no such exemption is given. But, if this model law is accepted by Parliament and if we put our seal of approval on this, this will be followed in all the States and the Deputy Commissioners and Collectors will be given the power to recognise the mechanised farms and big orchards. In our State no exemption is given. Therefore, my submission is that we should think twice before giving this exemption to the privileged classes. I do not know how long this will go on. But I know there is a feeling in the villages that they are being differentiated by this Government who talk in the name of socialism and the socialist State. Here rich people who own rich farms are being exempted on the ground of mechanisation.

When all land is to vest in Government the mechanised farm would also vest in Government; and where is the question of loss of production? If Government is efficient they can run the farm efficiently. Why should

[Shri Sinhasan Singh]

they fear any breaking? The words used are:

> "is being used as a farm in which heavy investment or permanent structural improvements have been made and which, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, is being so efficiently managed that its break-up is likely to result in a fall in production."

Clause 9 says that from the date of the publication of the list the extra land will vest in Government. Why not this also vest in Government? Is Government less efficient than the owner of the mechanised farm not to manage the farm efficiently? Why then fear the breaking up and the loss or fall in production?

Shri Daulta suggested cooperative farming. Let Government hold it and not give it to anybody and run it efficiently. Government is holding on behalf of the nation; why leave it in the hands of the man? There is a provision in the U. P. Bill according to which the Government will take it up. It will have possession. But if Government feels so, it might hand over the management to that very man from whom it has taken it. That it also wrong. But it is better than this.

Therefore, I would say that if we are making a law we should make it alike for all. If Birla holds land in the rural areas he should not have a big farm and his land should not be exempted. If he holds big farms they will be exempted; but, if I hold land my land will not be exempted.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should, as far as possible, avoid using particular names.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Shri Birla owns about 22,000 acres of land in U.P.

Shri P. S. Daulta: Birla is not a name but an institution.

Mr. Speaker: What I say is that: it is unnecessary to bring in the name of any individual.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I am sorry, Sir, but he is a man who is very often being talked about.

Mr. Speaker: Any rich man, for the matter of that, may have a lot of land. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): Birla means a rich man.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Birla and Tata have come to be talked about like the Dighambars and Swetambars. So this reference to Birla means a reference to rich men; and a reference to Tatas is also a reference to rich men. I submit they have big farms attached to sugar factories. And, these big farms are being exempted. I will request to hon. Minister to consider this point. Let not this whole Bill become nugatory by enacting this provision. The whole thing goes away. Then, it is left to the sweet will of the Commissioner to do whatever he likes. The Act is there. Parliament becomes defunct and the Commissioner becomes all powerful. Why should we delegate our power to the Commissioner? While enacting a law, we must enact a full-fledged law applicable to all the people alike without any differentiation. That is what I want to submit.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): Apparently, the arguments that are advanced about clause 26 are quite weighty and strong and I could feel that there was sufficient ground for the hon. Members to think seriously about this differentiation. But this clause has been put in looking to the special conditions that are prevailing nearabout Delhi for which the land ceiling is under consideration. When we recently discussed the question of compensation, there was a lot of argument from

several sections of the House that in paying compensation we should be rather liberal. The suggestion was made to give market value of the land but ultimately it was fixed at twenty times the net income from the land. There are certain specific cases here for which exemption is contemplated such as there is a piece of land, for instance, in which some structural improvements have been made. According to the law of compensation that we have adopted, it would mean that Government will have to pay quite a handsome amount in order to buy that land... (*An Hon. Member*: Why pay more compensation?) That land cannot also be used for the purpose visualised in the Bill. It cannot be given to a landless labourer or used for cultivation purposes. If the Government wants to acquire such lands it can certainly do so under the Land Acquisition Act. We already know that there is a notification and the Delhi administration is acquiring lands in various parts. This Bill has special reference to cultivable lands. It was thought that such lands as had some structural improvements may be more costly and might create certain complications and might also delay the effective implementation of the law and therefore, these provisions were made. I have no quarrel with my hon. friends. I fully appreciate their point of view and I am only expressing my own doubts and difficulties that if these exemptions are taken away, there will be other complications. That is my submission.

Shri Datar: I weighed very carefully the arguments advanced by the hon. Member. As Shri Radha Raman said. these exemptions should be viewed in relation to the special circumstances obtaining in Delhi territory. Secondly, most of the exemptions are hedged in by a number of restrictions. It is not that exemption is granted as a matter of course. The exemptions would be granted only in exceptional cases where these conditions exist. It would not also be proper to increase the period of three months because the sooner we give effect to the provisions of this law, the better. That is why the period of three months has been put in from the commencement of the Act. Exemptions are given to persons who hold a compact block of land.....

Shri Sinhasan Singh: There is also this clause:

> "Provided that the Chief Commissioner may entertain the application after the expiry of the said period of three months...."

Shri Datar: The hon. Member is a lawyer and he ought to know that in all such cases there are saving or enabling clauses, especially when there are reasonable grounds for delay. Applications should be normally made within three months but if there are sufficient grounds for delay, the Chief Commisisoner may entertain the application after the expiry of the said period.

I was saying that if a land is to be exempted, it should be firstly, a 'compact block'. Secondly, it should be used as an orchard—not as an orchard just thrown up with a view to defeat the provisions of this law. It should have been an orchard from before the 10th day of February, 1959, when an announcement was made in this House that this Government was going to bring forward this legislation. So, this provision does not allow any new orchards to be brought within the purview of this exemption. Or, the land should be used as a farm in which heavy investment or permanent structural improvements have been made. Assuming for the sake of argument that the owners of land had invested money heavily on some permanent structural improvements, that also should be taken into account.

Shri C. K. Nair: What are structural improvements in an agricultural land?

Shri Datar: In respect of agricultural lands also, structures may have to be put up and they may be necessary. I was saying that if it was

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felt that by the breaking up of such farms there was likely to be a fall in the production, that circumstance should also be taken into consideration. So, these are concessions to those who had acted *bona fide*. Let us not bring in catch words like the capitalists and others. The question here is this. Before this Bill was thought of, certain persons were owners of certain lands and they invested certain moneys not by way of defeating the provisions of the law because they had no knowledge that any law was going to be passed. If the break-up is likely to lead to a fall in production, you would agree that they are morally entitled to exemption.... (*Interruption.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members had their say.

Shri Datar: It goes on to say:

> "Provided that, where such person holds the compact block of land together with any other land, he shall be permitted to elect to retain either the compact block of land, notwithstanding that it exceeds the ceiling limit or the other land not exceeding the ceiling limit."

So, that also has been taken into account.

Now, in sub-clause (b) it is said:

> "(b) any specialised farm which is being used for cattle breeding, dairy or wool raising;"

These are all objects which are bound to be of great interest to those who follow agriculture round about Delhi. Therefore, these are allied industries, industries which are associated with the main work. That is the reason why this has been brought in.

About sub-clause (c) I think there can be no objection. It is said: "any land which is being held by a co-operative society" and "any land held by a body notified by the Chief Commissioner under section 33 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act".

So you will find that in all these cases a power of exemption is not given as a matter of course. The Chief Commissioner will go into the facts of the case and if he finds that giving such exemptions would be better he will do so.

And, the last sentence here, to which the attention of hon. Members has not been drawn, reads like this:

> "(4) Where any land in respect of which exemption has been granted under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) ceases to be used, or is not within the prescribed time used, for the purpose for which exemption had been granted, the Chief Commissioner may, after giving the persons affected an opportunity of being heard, withdraw such exemption."

Therefore, you will find, as I have said, exemption is an exception not a rule. Ultimately, in all such cases we have to take into account the justice of the particular action in the interest of the country. That is the reason why a few exemptions—not many, and exemptions will not be granted as a matter of course—have been provided for under clause 26 after full consideration.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The Government will grant exemption only when there is the question of break-up. What I say is, let there be no break-up. Let the Government take up the whole thing.

Mr. Speaker: Then the ceiling would disappear—it cuts both ways.

Shri P. S. Daulta: If you are giving exemptions, I think it ought to be given to those military men who got lands in return for gallantry services. In Rajasthan, Punjab and PEPSU there is such exemption for gallantry awards.

Mr. Speaker: There is no amendment to that effect. I shall now put

the amendments moved by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava to this clause No. 26.

Amendments Nos. 37 to 44 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 26 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 27 and 28 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1— (*Short title, extent and commencement.*)

Mr. Speaker: Now we come to Clause 1.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I beg to move:

Page 1,—

omit lines 9 to 13 (1).

Page 1,—

omit lines 14 and 15 (2)

Page 1,—

after line 19, *add*—

"(d) areas owned, held or occupied by Goshalas, Gosadans, common pasture grounds, cremation grounds, charitable or religious institutions or for common purposes of the village." (3)

Page 2, line 2,—

add at the end "but not earlier than the 1st April, 1961."

While speaking on these amendments, Sir, I want to draw your attention to a very bold principle which has been enunciated by the hon. Minister. I would not have referred to it, but I feel in my heart of hearts that if that principle is accepted we would be departing from a very salutary principle which has been taught to us by the Father of the Nation. It is argued that so far as the betterment of these landless agriculturists is concerned it is the sole business of those who are peasant proprietors. I take strong exception to this. If you want to do a good thing your means must also be good. The end never justifies the means. You ought not to rob some people to benefit others. This is a wrong principle. Is it said that the Government has got no responsiblity in the matter? When the Government gives compensation from the Treasury, why not help the landless people with the land that belongs to Government? There are large areas to be reclaimed. How much land has been given to these landless people from the land reclaimed by the Government? I wish that these landless people are given lands which belong to the Government and these peasant proprietors are not forced to make such onerous sacrifices as are now sought to be imposed on them and they must be given full or reasonable compensation for the lands taken away from them.

What happens is this. So far as these villages are concerned all the land is taken away, but the lands belonging to municipalities, cantonments etc. are not included. Do they not come within the definition of "land", land which can be used, which can be utilised for agriculture? They are not included. Why? Because there is no responsibility on the part of municipalities, cantonment boards, local governments or the Central Government to help these landless people. Is that the argument? If those lands come within the definition of "arable land", land which can certainly be cultivated, they should as well go to the landless labourers. But in clause 1 we find that those lands are excluded. I fail to understand the reason for this. I do submit that it is the greater responsibility of the Central Government and the local Governments to help these landless labourers. The idea is very good. By all means, help the landless labourers, but not at the cost of ordinary people. Lands owned by the Central Government or any local authority

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are exempted. Why? Are they not arable lands? Is Government sacrosanct? Has not the Government any responsibility in this matter? Is it the responsibility only of the peasant proprietors? Therefore, I feel there is no justification for the provisions made here in (a) and (b) of clause 1. I can understand the provisions made in clause 26. They may or may not be very good, as the hon. Minister himself argued. But so far as sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause 1 are concerned, if those lands come within the definition of "land" there is absolutely no reason why they should not be included, and they should not be exempted from the operation of this Act.

In sub-clause (c), again, we find a very wrong principle. I have therefore given an amendment seeking to add "areas owned, held or occupied by Goshalas, Gosadans, common pasture grounds, cremation grounds, charitable or religious institutions or for common purposes of the village". These are places which ought to have been exempted. These places are for public utility. They are as important for the community in general as other lands are. Therefore, I can understand exemption in the case of these lands, but there should be no exemption at all for lands belonging to local governments, Central Government, municipalities or cantonment boards.

In regard to religious institutions and charitable premises, when I consider the amount of compensation which is to be given to them it will not exceed, according to the computation on the basis of what has fallen from the hon. Minister, 5 per cent of the market value. I fail to understand what will annuity mean in this case. The annuity will be very small, it will be Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 per institution.

Shri Datar: I never said that it will be 5 per cent. Let not the hon. Member say something which I have never said.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I never said that the Minister said so. I claim that it will not be more than 5 per cent. If you divide Rs. 1,10,000 by 1,700 acres it comes to about 3 per cent of the market value. The hon. Minister said that what he is accepting now is a bit more than that. I requested the hon. Mover of the amendment to tell me what exactly it would come to. He said that it will be about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per acre. When the amount is Rs. 1,10,000 and 1,700 acres are to be acquired, if it is Rs. 200 to 300 it will come to 6 per cent or a bit more. Either he has not satisfied himself or he has made a command performance in bringing forward that amendment. It is only Rs. 200 per acre. If that is so there is only 5 per cent or 6 per cent. Am I wrong? The hon. Minister gave some figures yesterday. I do not know how far those figures are correct, he did not give the basis of his calculation.

Shri Datar: What has that to do with this? Sir, we are dealing with the exemptions. The hon. Member has brought in the question of compensation which is absolutely unwarranted here.

14.00 hrs.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am not to be guided by the opinion of the hon. Minister himself. It is perfectly warranted and I give my reasons. When I say that religious institutions, etc., are to be exempted, I say that the annuity is meaningless. Is it not relevant to say that the amount is very small? What is the meaning of giving an annuity to religious institutions? Why do you not exempt land which may be used for the original purpose for which a person who founded a trust wanted it to be used for all time? Why take one bigha to 20 or 30 bighas from mosques, temples, etc., and other religious institutions, and what for do you give an annuity of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10? Either give them compensation if you have

got the means to do it, or, if you do not have the means to do it, say that the Government is unable to pay them. I therefore say that my plea for exempting them is quite relevant.

So far as the municipalities and the cantonment boards are concerned, I know the extent of their lands. There also, the lands will be worth thousands of rupees. But why should there be any difference? They should all be treated in the same way. I do not see any reason why it should be different. The one principle accepted in regard to the agriculturist is a vicious principle which the agriculturist cannot accept, and if that is accepted, then the difficulty will be that in all other walks of life there will be greater dangers and difficulties.

Take, for example the demands of the railwaymen and the other employees of Government,—the demands of Government servants. They have to be paid only out of what is paid to to the Ministers! What is the reason? They are not to be paid from the treasury. It is said that the National Development Council has told the Government that treasury money should not be used for such purposes. I take exception to such things. I said yesterday that we did not accept that principle. We accept the principle that Government should provide the land and pay the difference to the peasant proprietor and pay it from the treasury. The Government spend crores of rupees for beneficent purposes for scheduled castes. But will the Government argue that the Scheduled Caste people should be helped by the Scheduled Caste people and by no others? Then they say that the agriculturists should be helped by the agriculturists alone. I am fighting against this principle, which has been proclaimed by the Minister. I oppose all this argument. I say that the basis and the principle are wrong. In the circumstances, I submit that the hon. Minister should reconsider these principles before he applies them to this case.

Shri Datar: May I point out that my hon. friend needlessly brought in the question of compensation? While arguing on his further amendments he tried to reply to what I said with regard to the previous amendments. That is not proper.

So far as this particular argument is concerned, may I point out that certain lands or certain areas have to be exempted on legitimate grounds? Here, we are dealing with agricultural land in the rural areas of the territory of Delhi. Therefore, when we deal with the question of municipal limits and cantonment limits, you would agree that this particular Bill ought not to be applied to such areas because the land in such areas is to be used for certain specified purposes either laid down in the Cantonments Act or in the Municipal Acts. That is the reason why here, in this case, it would be entirely wrong if not irrelevant to bring in all such areas under a Bill which applies only to agricultural land. That is a point which should not be missed.

So far as the Government are concerned, when the Government are holding any land, they do not hold it for any private purpose; they hold it only for the benefit of the nation. That should be clearly understood, and therefore, those lands cannot be included in the Bill that is now before this hon. House.

Sub-clause (c) says:

> "the areas held and occupied for a public purpose or for a work of public utility and declared as such by the Chief Commissioner...." etc.

Even if it has been held, it has to be duly declared after this Bill becomes law. So far as the other matters are concerned, it is perfectly open for us to proceed. We have made it clear in the relevant provisions. I would here invite your attention to clause 28 which substitutes section 33

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of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954. It is stated in this clause thus:

> "No Bhumidhar shall have the right to transfer by sale or gift or otherwise any land to any person, other than a religious or charitable institution or any person in charge of any such Bhoodan movement, as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify...."

This is subject to the individual limit that has been laid down. Under these cicumstances, I would submit that what has been done is proper.

Shri C. K. Nair: May I seek one clarification? Section 33 says at the end:

> "where, as a result of the transfer, the transferor shall be left with less than eight standard acres in the Union territory of Delhi".

What I ask is, what about those who hold already, now, much less than the minimum acreage? For example, a man holds three acres. It is not a minimum holding, a minimum economic holding. He wants to sell part of it, and start some business, or run a dairy farm, etc. He is not allowed. He cannot hold the land if it is less than eight acres.

Shri Datar: I pointed out that provisions have already been made in this Bill itself for enabling certain persons to give their land to Bhoodan or charitable institutions or religious institutions if they think fit. That is all that the new clause 28, which is in substitution of section 33 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act proposes to do.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member suggests is beyond the scope of this Bill. There must be an independent Bill for that purpose. We have stated here that the gift ought to be such that at least eight acres are left. The hon. Member wants to take those cases where a man holds less than eight acres, and asks, "what is it that you are dong if he sells the land and what will happen to it?" That must be done by a different piece of legislation altogether. It does not come under this ceiling.

Shri C. K. Nair: We accepted eight acres to be an economic holding.

Mr. Speaker: There is no meaning in allowing a discussion beyond the scope of this Bill. The scope of the Bill is to put in a ceiling. If there is no question of ceiling, a man who has got less than two acres does not come in. For those things, there must be another piece of legislation saying that if a man has got less than eight acres or so, he cannot sell, etc.

Shri Datar: To what you have just now stated, an exception has been provided. Normally one man should not have less than eight acres. If a man desires to sell a part of even the minimum extent of land, then he can do so only to a charitable or a religious institution.

Mr. Speaker: That is another matter. There must be a general law, another piece of legislation, which may say that. For instance, in Maharashtra, there was the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act. No property of an agriculturist below a particular extent could be sold. An amendment made to the Civil Procedure Code was to the effect that less than a certain minimum holding could not be sold.

Now, I shall put the amendments of Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 4 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, *the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.*

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.09 hrs.

MANIPUR LAND REVENUE AND LAND REFORMS BILL

Mr. Speaker: I shall allow those who could not participate in the discussion of the previous Bill to speak on this Bill.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the Union Territory of Manipur and to provide for certain measures of land reform, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

14.10 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

This Bill has to be of a more comprehensive nature than the earlier Bill relating to Delhi. In the case of Delhi, already the then legislature of the Delhi Part C State had passed an Act known as the Land Reforms Act. There all these questions relating to land reforms were dealt with and after it became Union Territory, Parliament also had made certain changes in the provisions of the Act.

In the case of Manipur, the matters are entirely different. Here we have to deal with the whole land revenue administration itself. It is true that certain other Acts from Assam, etc. had been in use, but it was found that Manipur ought to have a detailed and more comprehensive land revenue administration law as such. So, for a number of purposes, this particular Bill had to be brought forward and it has to be as comprehensive as possible.

The objects with which this Bill has been framed are regulation of the rights of owners and tenants, fixation of ceiling on existing holdings and inter-acquisitions, prevention of fragmentation and consolidation and codification of the law governing the land revenue administration in the territory. So far as Manipur is concerned, happily larger questions do not arise. There were *jagirdars*, zamindars, *inamdars* and others in different parts of India. There are no such intermediaries in Manipur at all. It is more or less what may be called peasant proprietorship. We are dealing only with lands in the valley. This Bill will not apply to the hills at all, because there different conditions obtain and people are having certain forms of cultivation of their own. So, that has to be considered independently. That is why this particular Bill will apply in the first instance to the Manipur valley.

The Manipur valley is a fairly good valley and the most important crop is paddy. As the House is aware, formerly this was part of an Indian State. After it became integrated with India, certain steps were taken by Government, but even now the land revenue administration is in a very elementary condition. That is why a number of provisions had to be introduced in this Bill for the purpose of settling land revenue and having a survey and settlement. In this respect, I may point out that Government have already taken the question of having all land duly surveyed and having a record of rights and tenancies properly introduced, for the purpose of leaving out of consideration all uncertainties in this behalf. The survey was started

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in 1958. The work has been going on in certain parts and will be completed in 1966. Therefore, it was considered that there ought to be a complete Act by itself so far as the land revenue administration is concerned and the rights of the persons in possession are concerned.

We have got only two classes of persons. One is known as the *raiyyats*. They are the holders of the lands and their rights have also to be properly specified. Secondly, there are certain classes of tenants known as *lusambas*. About 60 per cent of the land is held by these cultivators under the *raiyyats* themselves. For that purpose, certain steps will have to be taken to regulate the rights and obligations of the *raiyyats* and also of the tenants under them. When this question was under consideration, Government stayed all ejectment proceedings in 1956 and since then Government were considering the question of introducing a complete and progressive land reform law and also land revenue administration law.

It was considered that some Act should be applied for the use of the revenue authorities and for regulating the relations between the landlords and tenants. So, at first one Act passed by the Madras legislature was introduced, known as the South Kanara Act. Thereafter it was found that the Act passed by the Bombay legislature then in respect of the Vidarbha area was more useful and so that Act is now in force. It will continue to be in force until this Bill is passed. So, Government are taking steps to see that the rights and obligations of persons who hold the land, those who are tenants and others are properly and reasonably settled. Those who are in possession of land as *raiyyats* will have what is called a hereditary transferable right. They will hold the land as owners. Till now the position had not been made very clear because of a number of circumstances, with which I need not deal now.

Further the usual principles of land reform have also been introduced. A man can hold a land as a land-owner only for the purpose of personal cultivation. The phrase "personal cultivation" has been dealt with in a number of Acts and now we have evolved a correct position so far as personal cultivation is concerned. The limit of the land a man can hold is also to be defined. Either a man can personally cultivate or he can personally supervise the cultivation. For that purpose, certain restrictions have been laid down. Otherwise, we should not allow what may be called absentee landlordism. A man might live in a very distant town and yet claim to cultivate the land personally. So, a very adequate definition has been given under which with the help of his immediate relatives, he cultivates the land personally, in which case no difficulty arises. If, for example, he uses hired labour, for personal cultivation, it is essential that there must be personal supervision, which includes also residing in a place not far away from the place where the land is situated. These are the usual principles of personal cultivation, which have been accepted.

In respect of the other lands which he is not personally cultivating according to the definition I have pointed out, naturally the tenant who is in possession will be entitled to continue in possession as such. So, he will also have similar rights. Now the further question would arise as to where lease can be created. In such cases it is stated that whenever a lease has to be created, it ought to be created in the first instance for a period of five years on a reasonable rent. The limit of the rent has also been laid down in this Bill itself. It would be continued for a further period of five years and the land can be resumed on certain conditions as *e.g.* the tenant not cultivating the land for a particular period or not paying the rent year after year. So, these are the usual

provisions laid down, so far as tenants and landlords are concerned.

Thereafter, I may point out, so far as the rent was concerned, Government have thought that it will be better to adhere to the traditional rent and provision was accordingly made in the original Bill. But, in this case, when the matter went before the Joint Committee they came to the conclusion that we might follow the same principles as were laid down in other Bills and laws. In this connection, I would invite your attention to paragraph 35 of the report of the Joint Committee—This is a very important change that they have made—which reads:

> "The Committee are of the view that the maximum rent payable by a tenant as now provided is rather high. The Committee, therefore, consider that the maximum rent payable by a tenant should be, where it is payable in kind as a share of the produce, one-fourth of the produce if the plough cattle for the cultivation of the land is supplied by the raiyat, and one-fifth if the raiyat does not so supply the plough cattle; and that in any other case it should be four times the land revenue payable in respect of the land."

This is one of the important changes which the Joint Committee have made, so far as the question of rent is concerned. I would request the House to make a note of the expressions "raiyat" and "tenant". Raiyat means the owner of the land and the tenant means the person who actually cultivates the land.

Coming to the question which we discussed with regard to Delhi, the question of ceilings, ceilings have to be laid down here also because whatever land is available by way of excess will have to be distributed to the landless people and others after taking them away from the rich people. Now, in respect of Manipur there was no need to lay down any standard acre because the information that the Government have obtained is to the effect that on the whole the quality of the land in the valley is of the same nature with slight variations here and there. They are not of such an important nature as to define a standard acre. A standard acre had to be fixed in the case of Delhi because there were four or five different types of lands and their yielding capacity was quite different, but here, on the whole, the yielding capacity is fairly the same. That is the reason why in the case of Manipur no standard acre was laid down and the acres as they are have been taken into account. Then, we have got the same definition for the word "family" though, for the purpose of personal cultivation, the orbit of the membership of the family is slightly increased by including the parents also there. But in respect of the ceiling on lands the family as a unit is the same as we have everywhere, namely, 5 persons. Here in this case it was considered equitable to have a lower ceiling limit, so far as a family is concerned, of 25 acres. Just as in the case of Delhi from 30 it was raised to 60, whatever the number might be by having 5 for each additional member, here the highest number of acres that a famly as a unit can have, provided it has more members than 5, would be 50 acres and this House has considered it as a reasonable one, taking into account all the conditions that obtain in Manipur. It is, as I said, a paddy-growng land and, therefore, it was considered that 25 acres would be sufficient instead of 30. Therefore, in this case it was laid down that 25 acres would be a family ceiling and for families with persons more than five it has to be increased by 5 acres per person. The higher limit would be 50 acres, so far as a large family is concerned.

With regard to transfers also we have laid down that transfers made

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after 15-1-59 shall be disregarded. This was the day on which the Nagpur Congress passed the resolution in this respect, requesting that ceiling laws should be introduced in all the States as early as possible. Therefore, that day is considered as a relevant date for the purpose of disregarding all transfers thereafter. I need not again go into the long arguments so far as the word that we have used is concerned. We have purposely used the expression "disregard". We have not said that it is to be completely invalid. What we have said is that in case there is any such transfer, normally the presumption is that the transfer must have been made with a view to defeat the provisions of the ceiling law that was to come into existence. Now, in such cases, if for example only a portion of the property has been transferred and not all, then the Government or the authority that has to fix the ceiling will take into account the manner in which the transfer has been made, equitable considerations will apply and only what is necessary will be taken. So, the usual principles that were laid down in the Delhi Ceiling Bill and also in other Acts have also been followed, so far as this question is concerned.

On the question of compensation the Joint Committee had agreed that 40 per cent of the land revenue might be sufficient. But, as the House is aware, the House in their wisdom yesterday accepted the resolution that a multiple of the land revenue might not be adequate. That was the reason why, instead of that, the hon. House accepted yesterday a proposal brought forward by Shri Radha Raman to the effect that 20 times the net income of the land ought to be accepted. The net income also was defined as one-fifth of the gross produce of the land. The same principles will be followed here because there is no reason why compensation ought to be less in Manipur or Tripura than in the case of Delhi. For that purpose I have just now handed over an amendment, making compensation or bringing compensation to the same extent as in the case of the Delhi Bill, which the hon. House have just now passed. These are some of the important points that have been dealt with in this Bill.

Now I would only briefly make a reference to the changes made by the Joint Committee. In item (p), original item (o) the word "Judicially" has been inserted before the word "separated". 'A woman or wife judicially separated' was the expression used. The Committee felt that rules made under clause 14 should also provide for allotment of land in suitable cases. That was considered to be a matter which raised some equity.

In clause 20, the Committee considered the penalty of Rs. 5 for each day should be reduced to Rs. 4. In regard to clause 21, it was felt that where water from natural sources is utilised without involving any expenditure from Government funds, it would not be reasonable to levy a water rate: that is the reason why the original clause 21 has been amended.

Then, Sir, in respect of clause 25, the Committee has recommended that while framing rules on the subject, the panchayats also should be associated with the enquiries into profits of agriculture, because profits of agriculture will have also to be taken into account and this has been provided for. Then the original clause 48 has also been amended.

I need not make a reference to other clauses wherever suitable changes have been made. What has been done by the Joint Committee constitutes a great improvement upon the Bill that we had brought forward. Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the Union Territory of Manipur and to provide for certain measures of land reform, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are, of course, in general agreement with the objectives of the Bill, but we have strong objections to certain important provisions of the Bill relating to ceilings, relating to exemption from ceilings. Now that does not mean that we endorse everything else in the Bill, every detail. My difficulty is that I am not so well acquainted with the land system in Manipur as to be able to pronounce judgment on every detailed provisions of the Bill. Therefore, I will confine myself to certain fundamental principles which have emerged out of general experience of land reform in the country relating to the operation of provisions for ceilings, exemptions given and of course certain other matters.

Before I proceed to them I must point out that this legislation has been undertaken without a sense of responsibility. Land reform is a very important matter and it has to be decided on a local basis as to what is good for that particular locality. For instance, what is good for Delhi may not be good for Manipur just because the two are Union Territories. The quality of land differs from area to area and on the quality must depend the question of ceiling, the question of compensation and so many other things. Now, unfortunately I understand that before undertaking this legislation no attempt was made firstly to determine the pattern of land holding in Manipur, how much land is held by how many people, what is the concentration of land in the hands of the people, whether much land it concentrated in a few hands or not and the actual requirements of a family for enabling it to put up a reasonable standard of life. All that was not, I understand, enquired into before this legislation was undertaken. I also understand that a census of land in Manipur and Tripura was contemplated but was dropped. This kind of perfunctory approach has resulted in strange things. I can only quote one instance.

For instance, in clause 150 there is an exemption from ceiling prescribed in the case of land used for the cultivation of tea, coffee, rubber and sugar cane. Now, in Manipur there is no cultivation of tea, coffee or rubber, and I believe there is also no cultivation of sugar cane. So I do not know what the reason can be for providing these imaginary exemptions. Sir, such provisions are much more than ridiculous: they are dangerous. If we legislate without knowing what it is, we put the courts in very great difficulty in interpreting the laws. I do not know what other provisions there may be in the Act, which do not square up with the conditions of Manipur. I know of tea, coffee and rubber as I had been to Manipur. There was no tea, coffee or rubber under cultivation there. Now you know that the courts always assume that when we legislate we know what we are legislating about, and if we legislate without knowing, the courts are put into great difficulty in interpreting the laws and I hope that due to our neglect, due to the neglect of the Government in providing us with suitable materials, in providing themselves with suitable material for a proper kind of legislation we shall not land this law into a maze of difficulties regarding interpretation.

With so much, I now proceed to the Bill itself. Now, the first thing I want to deal with is the question of ceiling. The ceiling prescribed here is 25 acres for a family of five and more for a family exceeding five up to 50 acres maximum. As I said, if we had taken a census, we would have known as to what was the real requirement in Manipur, what was the

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reasonable requirement of a family at Manipur. Now there is no such census, but one fact is very clear that the Manipur valley has considerable rain fall and the land there is fertile and therefore the yield is very good. I understand the yield there is about 1,200 lb. an acre. That is more than the normal yield in many parts of the country and I think it is more than the average yield in our country. This being so, it is quite clear that the requirements of land per family in Manipur is much less than the requirements of land of a family say in Delhi or in some parts of Uttar Pradesh or perhaps, the classic example may be Rajasthan where much more land is required. Now all this could have been determined by a census, but we have at least one data to proceed by which at least shows that this ceiling is excessive. Now, 30 years ago, the Manipur Darbar which could not be accused of being very harsh on big landholders prohibited acquisition of more than 25 acres, what they call 10 *paries* of land, each *pari* is equal to 2½ acres.

So they prohibited acquisition of more than 25 acres of land. Apparently they thought that 25 acres of land was quite enough for any family. We have made it 50 acres for a family of more than five persons. This *prima facie* shows that the *Darbar* which was acquainted with local conditions and which cannot be accused of being communist had at least an idea about a ceiling which is much lower than what the Government has allowed. This is very unfortunate because in Manipur there is considerable land hunger.

What is the objective of ceiling? The principal objective of ceiling is to secure social justice by allowing people who have no land to have a reasonable quantity of land and yet to ensure that those families who have land are not left without a means of livelihood. A ceiling must be a balance between the two. As to what standard should be secured and whether any further standards should be secured by way of this ceiling, would depend on the availability of land in a particular area. For instance if the population is not very great and there is considerable land you can allow latitudes and can allow a higher standard per family because there not much land would be wanted by the others. So you can actually have a standard which is reasonably high and which at the same time satisfies whatever land hunger might exist which will not be very great perhaps. But in a place like Manipur where you are legislating for a valley of some 700 square miles and which has a population of four lakhs, that is to say, which has a density of about 600 for every square mile and where land is not plentiful and land hunger is great, in a place like that if you tilt your land reform measure towards the landholder, it is a very cruel joke perpetrated on those who want land. You cannot in such a place allow an unreasonable standard to vested interests at the expense of the land hungry masses. Therefore it is quite clear that a lower ceiling is called for and should have been fixed and the surplus land made available to the land hungry peasantry.

There is another very good reason for reducing the ceiling. The ceiling you fix is not necessarily the ceiling that you can enforce. We have the experience in West Bengal—a very interesting experience—which I have to narrate here. When the states Acquisition Act was passed there was a made rush for transfers. Transfers were made in the family just before the passing of the Act. Transfers were made to wives, to wives' brothers, to sons, to unborn sons, to fictitious sons and to fictitious people. I can give you another very interesting example. A friend of mine, who was a Minister in West Bengal and who subsequently resigned, when he was a Minister one day received a notice from som revenue authority to pay land revenue for some lands in the

Sunderbans. He was taken aghast because he had never had any land in the Sunderbans. But in a short time he received a telephone call from a friend saying, "You will receive such a notice. The land has been put in your mean. You need not pay anything. I will pay for it. You need not worry about it at all." Now this is the way in which provisions about ceiling are defeated by transfers to real and fictitious persons, to friends, to children., to children unborn and to children who will never be born. If this is so it is all the reason that you should fix the ceiling very strictly. Secondly, you should have adequate protection against such transfers. I do not see that either in this Bill this might defeat the purpose of this Bill altogether.

The second thing is regarding the date from which transfers are to be impeached. The date has been fixed with reference to the Nagpur Resolution. The fixing of the date with reference to the Nagpur Resolution in the case of Manipur is meaningless. I understand that the Advisory Committee had suggested that it should have been fixed from the 6th March, 1956, when tenancy reforms were introduced in Manipur for the first time. It is quite conceivable that when you s art tinkering with land tenure people who have much land become anxious to get rid of what they think might be considered as surplus land in the event of a land ceiling being put. Much before the Nagpur Resolution the question of land ceiling was in the air. I think even the First Five Year Plan report had tackled land ceilings. Therefore even before the Nagpur Resolution the question of land ceilings was in the air although it was never taken seriously by the Congress Governments either at the Centre or in any of the States. Therefore when you started tinkering with land tenure in Manipur introducing reforms, it put the people on guard. They would secure transfers and there is no doubt that as a result of that transfers had been secured. So what is the net result of it? Land must have been transferred to relations, to friends and to all sorts of people and thereby the real right has been safeguarded while the provision has been evaded. The result is that the provision of ceiling has been evaded in most cases. Those who have lands will continue to have them. In addition, they will claim and receive compensation. That is certainly not a very edifying culmination of the land reform legislation. We konw that in the case of West Bengal the estimated amount of compensation is going higher and higher every day. That is the position and still the estimated amount of land available for redistribution in the hands of the Government is going lower and lower every day. So I am afraid this is the kind of thing that will happen in Manipur also unless you shift the date of impeachment of transfers to at least 1956, if not earlier.

The last point regarding ceiling is that the exemption provided to tea, coffee and rubber—I am not quite sure about sugarcane whether any grows there—but the exemption provided for tea, coffee and rubber is absolutely undesirable and I do not know whether it would lead to creation of fictitious plantations.

Remember, Sir, that Manipur is not governed by the local people. Manipur is ruled by people going there from 1500 miles away, who are not very well acquainted with the local conditions. So, it would be easy to deceive them. I do not know how many tea, coffee, rubber plantations have sprung up by this time and how many will claim exemption. Any way, it is desirable at least in the interest of proper legislation, to prevent courts from getting into difficulty about interpretation, that nothing should be provided which does not apply to the circumstances of the case or to the area concerned.

Lastly before I finish, I have to sound a note of caution or rather a word of advice. It is well and good that land reforms have been made in Manipur. But, Government should bear in mind that land reforms by

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themselves will not be enough for that particular area. Land reform is a very important thing, no doubt, if we are to make social progress and also if we are to made economic progress. Because, if you could properly carry out your reforms and if you could secure the surplus land and distribute it among the land-hungry masses, it would push up production to a great extent. Because, the peasants who get land for the first time or who get an economic holding are encouraged to produce more. Because, it is their own land and it is not drudgery which they perform for others. In that way, you increase food production by encouraging the peasants. But, let us not also forget that in Manipur, mere land reform will not solve any problem.

Manipur is very densely populated and all you do for land reform will not provide every one with an avenue of employment. Therefore, other avenues of employment will have to be created there. Unfortunately, this little corner of India has been very badly neglected by the Centre. There has been a demend for responsible government there and agitation is still proceeding. But, I am not going to dilate upon that. One thing is clear. The administration in Manipur has very convincingly revealed that no place is governed well from such a distance by people who are not local people and who have no acquaintance with local conditions. For 13 years now after Independence, no industries have been started in Manipur. There is only a population of 6 lakhs involved. Four lakhs are in the valley and two lakhs in the hill area which is a much bigger area. For these 6 lakhs of people practically no avenues of employment have been created whereas there is scope for creating some considerable avenues of employment which would enable Manipur to have some industries and flourish in commerce. For instance, many kinds of fruits grow there, citrus fruits, pineapples, some kind of sweet limes and other fruits. If a fruit preservation industry was started on a big scale, there would be industrial employment and there would be commercial employment also. Similarly, timber industry might have been started. Industries of all kinds of forest products migh have been started. All conceivable industries might be started in Manipur for which natural resources exist there. Nothing has been done. I want to remind the Government that if this is not looked to, mere land reform will not carry them anywhere. I would, therefore, suggest that immediate steps should be taken to start these industries which may be started there and also to consider sympathetically the demand for responsible Government in this connection, because without responsible Government, these things can never be managed properly.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, बावजूद इस बात के कि यह विधेयक १३ साल के बाद आया है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्रालय ने अब भी यह कोशिश की है कि इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को भी न्याय मिले और यहां के काश्तकारों के लिये भी वैसे ही कायदे और कानून बनाये जायें जैसे कि देश के दूसरे राज्यों में १३ साल पहले और कुछ में, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में, १३ साल से भी पहले बन चुके हैं। पंजाब में बहुत अरसे से यह कायदा चला आता है कि जिसके मुताबिक खेत की हर जमीन का सर्वे किया जाता है और हर छमाही के बाद, हर फसल के बाद, लिखा जाता है कि क्या पैदा हुआ और दिखलाया जाता है कि कितनी आमदनी की या घाटे की फसल हुई। लेकिन फिर भी मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं कि, चाहे १३ साल के बाद ही सही, इस सदन के सदस्यों को मौका दिया जा रहा है कि एक छोटे से इलाके के बारे में विचार कर सकें और उस क्षेत्र की जमीन के कायदे और कानूनों के बारे में ध्यान दे सकें।

सभापति महोदय, यह कहते हुए मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि बावजूद इस बात के कि हमारा ध्यान बड़ी देर बाद गया, लेकिन आज भी हम बहुत पुराने ढंग से सोच रहे हैं। किन बेसिस पर मालिया या लैंड रेवेन्यू लिया जाये, इसके बारे में हम आज सन् १९६० में भी बहुत पुराने तरीके से सोच रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं कि इसी सदन में कायदे और कानून बनाये गये हैं कि ३६०० तक की आमदनी पर कोई टैक्सेशन न किया जाये। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप मणिपुर के इलाके वालों के लिये यह कायदा बनाने जा रहे हैं कि चाहे काश्तकार को घाटा भी रहे उसको मालिया देना होगा। एक क्लाज तो यहां तक कहता है कि चाहे उसकी जमीन बह जाये, अगर वह जमीन एक एकड़ से कम है और उसको दरिया बहा ले जाये, तो भी उसको मालिया देना होगा। यह अजीब हालत है। हम देश के उन बाशिन्दों के लिये किस तरह के कायदे और कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो समाज का करीब दो फीसदी वाला वह हिस्सा है जो खुशहाल हैं जिनको अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने को ज्यादा मौका है और जिसको चलने के लिये कहीं काली, कहीं पीली और कहीं सीमेंट की सड़कें मौजूद हैं। दूसरी तरफ वह लोग हैं जिनको अपने घर जा के लिये कोई रास्ता नहीं है, जिनके लिये पीने के पानी का अच्छा इन्तिजाम नहीं है। जो लोग उन देहातों में रहते हैं जहां के लोगों के लिये पीने के पानी तक का इन्तिजाम नहीं है, उनके लिये टैक्सेशन का जो कायदा है वह उन दो फी सदी भाइयों के कायदे से मुख्तलिफ है जो कि शहरों में रहते हैं। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। आज के जमाने मे हमें इस पर सोचना चाहिे। मैं तो समझता था कि आज इस सदन को मौका मिला है तो वह दूसरे सूबों को रास्ता दिखायेगा कि किस तरह से खेती की आमदनी पर टैक्स लगाना चाहिये।

पहिले देश के बाज इकानिमिस्ट कहा करते थे कि लैंड रेवेन्यू जो है वह टैक्स नहीं है, वह तो रेंट है। आज तो इस देश का हर आदमी चाहे वह खेती पर निर्भर हो, चाहे वह नौकरी करता हो, चाहे कारखाने से या दूसरे तरीके से रोजी कमाता हो, इस देश का बराबर का सिटीजन है। आज तो देश के अन्दर कोई सैकिंड रेट सिटीजन नहीं है जितना कारखाने वाले को हक है उतना ही आज खेती करने वाले को भी है। अगर सरकार कारखानेदार से रेंट नहीं ले सकती है तो इसी तरह से काश्तकार से भी कोई रेंट नहीं लिया जा सकता तो यह मानना होगा कि लैंड रेवेन्यू एक टैक्स है।

मुझे खुशी है कि इसके अन्दर तक सैक्शन रखा गया है जिसके मुताबिक अन्दाजा लगाया जायेगा कि खेत की आमदनी से कितना मुनाफा होता है। मैं तो जानता हूं कि मुनाफा कितना होता है। इस सिलसिले में अगर मंत्री महोदय जानना चाहें तो इसके लिये पंजाब में एक तरीका कायम है सर्वे का। जहां तक खेती का और खेती की पैदावार का ताल्लुक है, पंजाब देश में बहुत आगे बढ़ी हुई स्टेट है। वहां के एकानिमिस्ट्स की रिपोर्ट है कि खेत की आमदनी में कितना मुनाफा होता है। मुझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने जिक्र तो किया कि वह अन्दाजा लगायेंगे कि किसान को खेत से कितना मुनाफा होता है। मेरी समझ में तो इसमें यह लिखा होना चाहिये था कि इसका अन्दाजा लगाया जाये कि किसान को खेती में कितना घाटा होता है। मेरे नुक्ते निगाह से तो आपको उसकी खेती में कोई मुनाफा नहीं मिलेगा। अगर आप जांच करेंगे तो आपको पता लगेगा कि उसको कितना घाटा होता है और किस तरह से पेट पर पट्टी बांध कर काश्तकार आपको टैक्स अदा करता है। खैर उस अफसर की रिपोर्ट के बाद या उस अफसर की जानकारी के बाद उनको ज्ञान हो जायेगा कि किसान को कितना मुनाफा

[चौ० रणबीर सिंह]

या घाटा होता है हालांकि वह ज्ञान आज भी आपको पंजाब के या दूसरी स्टेट्स के इकानिमिस्ट्स से मिल सकता है ।

तो मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि एक तरफ तो हम यह कानून बनाते हैं कि ३६०० की आमदनी तक कोई टैक्स नहीं लिया जा सकता और दूसरी तरफ यह कानून बनाते हैं कि चाहे किसी को आमदनी है या नहीं, चाहे उसको घाटा ही होता है, चाहे उसे अपने पेट पर पट्टी ही क्यों न बांधनी पड़ती हो, चाहे हम उसकी सुरक्षा के लिये कोई पैसा खर्च न करते हों, लेकिन उसको मालिया देना होगा । यह दृष्टिकोण पुराने रजवाड़े शाही का सा है । किसी डिमाक्रेटिक राज का यह दृष्टिकोण नहीं हो सकता । मुझे दुख: है कि आज सन् १९६० में इस तरह का कानून इस सदन में पेश हो जिसमें कि रजवाड़े-शाही दृष्टिकोण है . इसको पास करना सदन के लिये कोई इज्जत की बात नहीं होगी । लेकिन अभी तो हमें इसके बारे में विचार करना है । इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल में लेंड रेवेन्यू के बारे में जो सेक्शन हैं जैसे सैक्शन १६, १७, १८, १९, २५, ३०, ३२, ३७, ३८ उनके बारे में हमें बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा और आज के हालात के मुताबिक विचार करना होगा ।

15 hrs.

एक जमाना था जब कि देश की सरकारों की तकरीबन तमाम की तमाम आमदनी लेंड रेवेन्यू के जरिये होती थी । उस वक्त की सरकारों के सामने सवाल रहता था कि उनको सरकार का काम चलाना है, खर्चा चलाना है, और इसके लिये उनको आमदनी चाहिये । उस वक्त राज्य की आमदनी का ७० या ८० फीसदी लेंड रेवेन्यू से होता था । उस वक्त अगर कोई यह बात करता कि लेंड रेवेन्यू का सिस्टम इनकम टैक्स के सिस्टम के मुताबिक होना चाहिये तो इकानमिस्ट कहते या एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर कहते कि यह किस जमाने की बात कहता है । लेकिन आज तो जमाना बदल गया है । चाहे आप स्टेटों की आमदनी लें या सेंटर की आमदनी लें, तो आप देखेंगे कि उनकी आमदनी का मुश्किल से ७ या ८ फीसदी लैंड रेवेन्यू से है । और इस ७ या ८ पर सेंट की आमदनी में बड़े बड़े जागीरदार भी शामिल हैं जिनके ऊपर आप सीलिंग लगा रहे हैं, और जिनकी जमीनें छीन कर आप कुछ भाइयों को देना चाहते हैं । आज आपका ख्याल है कि उनकी जमीन लेकर उन लोगों को दी जाए जिनके पास कोई आमदनी नहीं है । यही आज समाज का भी ख्याल है । लेकिन हम जिन आदमियों की जमीन लें उसको उनकी वह कीमत मिलनी चाहिये जो कि उनको बाजार में मिल सकती है । लेकिन यहां बाजार की कीमत से कोई वास्ता नहीं रखा गया है । इन लोगों पर जो टैक्स का तरीका आप रख रहे हैं वह भी उस तरीके के मुकाबले बहुत सख्त है जो कि आपने देश में बड़ी बड़ी आमदनी वालों के लिये रखा है । तो मैं चाहता हूं कि हम इसके बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार करें । मेरी तो साफ राय है कि आज यह मुश्किल नहीं है कि हम देश को एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिवली रास्ता दिखायें । आंध्र की सरकार ने कोशिश की थी हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे प्रदेशों को नया रास्ता दिखाने की । उन्होंने रखा था कि जिनके पास दस

एकड़ तक की मिल्कियत की जमीन है उन काश्तकारों को लैंड रेवेन्यू कोई न हो । इसी तरह से पंजाब की असेम्बली ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया था कि पांच एकड़ से कम की मिल्कियत वाले जो किसान है उन पर कोई लैंड रेवेन्यू न हो । लेकिन वह ऐसा नहीं कर सके । हमारे बड़े बड़े समझदार साथी प्लानिंग कमीशन में हैं और प्लानिंग कमीशन आज हिन्दुस्तान के राज्यों की सरकारों को रास्ता दिखाता है । लेकिन इन दो सरकारों की राय उनकी समझ में सही नहीं थी और उनको मजबूर किया गया और वह अपनी राय पर नहीं चल सके । मै तो चाहता था कि आज आपको मौका मिला है, आप मजबूत हैं, प्लानिंग कमीशन को आपने बनाया है, आप आज देश को रास्ता दिखाते और प्लानिंग कमीशन भी आपकी राय को शायद मानता, आपको यह रखना चाहियें था कि जो पांच या दस एकड़ से कम मिल्कियत के काश्तकार हैं उन पर लैंड रेवेन्यू नहीं होना चाहिए । पंजाब में तो यह है कि जिसके पास जमीन नहीं है उससे आप लैंड रेवेन्यू नहीं ले सकते लेकिन मणिपुर में तो आप यह रख रहे हैं कि चाह उसके पास जमीन हो या न हो, चाहे दरिया उसकी जमीन बहा ले जाए, लेकिन फिर भी उसको लैंड रेवेन्यू देना होगा । मै तो चाहता हूं कि इस सेक्शन को तो एक दम ही हटा देना चाहिए । उसको तो किसी तरह नहीं रखना चाहिए । मंत्री महोदय कह सकते हैं कि हमने दूसरी तरफ यह भी तो रखा है कि दरिया अगर कहीं नयी नयी जमीन बनाता है, और अगर वह जमीन एक एकड़ से कम है तो उस पर लैंड रेवेन्यू नहीं लगेगा । लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक तरफ तो आप माफ कर रहे हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उसको मजबूर कर रहे हैं जिसकी जमीन वह गयी है । यह तो ठीक नहीं है । एक को रियायत दें और दूसरे को कैद में डाल दें यह तो ठीक कानून नहीं है । मैं कहता हूं कि इस तरह से सोचना पुराने तरीके से सोचना है । यह तरीका मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है ।

जहां तक सीलिंग का सवाल है, जैसा कि श्री साधन गुप्त जी ने कहा है, मणिपुर में जमीन के हालात और प्रदेशों से मुख्तलिफ हैं । इसीलिए प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी माना है कि हर स्टेट के हालात को देखते हुए वहां के लिए कायदा कानून बनाया जाए । और मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि इसीलिए दिल्ली स्टेट में भी, जहां की जमीन की कीमत बमुकाबले मणिपुर के बहुत ज्यादा है—यहां तो जमीन की कीमत एक लाख रूपए एकड़ तक है । जो जमीन कभी सरकार ने मेरे जैसे काश्तकारों से सौ दो सौ रुपए एकड़ के हिसाब से ली होगी, उस को वह एक लाख रुपए एकड़ पर बेचती है—जमीन की हद तीस एकड़ रखी गई है । मणिपुर में हम २५ एकड़ रख रहे हैं, इसलिए कि वहां के हालात मुख्तलिफ हैं दिल्ली के मुकाबले में । अभी माननीय सदस्य ने वहां के हालात का जिक्र किया और वहां के प्रिंस का भी जिक्र किया । वह खुद मानते हैं कि वह प्रिंस वहां के हालात को जानता था । वह वहां के हालात को जानता था और उस ने सही काम किया। लेकिन चूंकि वह काम प्रिंस ने किया, इसलिए वह काम उलट कर दें, यह समझ की बात नहीं है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि जमीन पर यह जो सीलिंग लगाया जा रहा है, वह सही है ।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय भी बैठे हैं । अभी तक हम टैक्सेशन की जो बात

[चौ० रणवीर सिंह]

करते थे, उस का वित्त मंत्रालय से ही ताल्लुक रहता था । लेकिन आज इस सदन को मौका मिला है कि वह लैंड के बारे में टैक्सेशन की पालिसी पर, लैंड रेवेन्यू की पालिसी पर गौर कर सके । अगर सरकार यह व्यवस्था कर दे कि कोड़ी-कोड़ी पर टैक्स लगेगा और किसी को ३६०० रुपए की माफी नहीं होगी, तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं होगा । लेकिन अगर दो फी सदी खुश किस्मत लोगों को माफी देनी है, तो फिर हम बदकिस्मत लोगों पर भी रहम कीजिए और हमारे लिए भी ३६०० रुपए की माफी दीजिए।

15.12 hrs.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अभी सदन ने दिल्ली भूमि सीमा निर्धारण बिल पास किया है और तदनुरूप मणिपुर के बारे में यह बिल पेश हुआ है । मैं ने पहले बिल के बारे में भी कहा था और अब पुनः सदन का ध्यान उस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । संयोग से वित्त मंत्री महोदय भी बैठे हुए हैं । हमारे सामने मूल उद्देश्य दो हैं—हम किसी की जमीन लें, तो उसे क्या मुआवजा दें और किसी के धन की क्या सीमा हो । इस पर प्लानिंग कमीशन ने क्या ध्यान दिया, हम यह नहीं कह सकते, लेकिन उन की तरफ से हमेशा यह निर्देश हुआ है कि हमारा यह उद्देश्य रहेगा कि अधिक धन वालों और कम धन वालों में जो अन्तर है, वह कम हो और जहां तक मुमकिन हो, हम इस अन्तर को दूर कर दें और धन एक जगह एकत्रित न हो । इस देश में हम इस रास्ते पर कहां तक आगे बढ़े हैं, यह हम को देखना है । इस विधेयक के जरिये भी हम उस दिशा में कुछ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, या धनी वर्ग को आज भी हम सीमा से मुक्त कर रहे हैं और उन को कम्पेन्सेशन दूसरे रूल से दे रहे हैं, जैसा कि वह पहले पाते थे । इस विषय में मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि चाहे जमीन हो और चाहे शहर की कोई चीज हो, दोनों ही सम्पत्ति हैं । सरकार किसी की भी सम्पत्ति ले, चाहे भूमि वाले की सम्पत्ति ले, चाहे मिल में शेयर रखने वाले की सम्पत्ति ले, दोनों का रुपया लगा हुआ है, इसलिए दोनों का मुआवजा एक ही तरीके से तय होना चाहिए । लेकिन हम ने दो उसूल रखे हैं । जहां कहीं पूंजीपतियों की बात आई, उन की कोई चीज हम ने ली, उन को हम ने बाजार-भाव के अनुसार मुआवजा दिया । लेकिन जहां कहीं हम ने जमीन ली, वहां हम ने मालगुजारी की बिना पर मुआवजा दिया । थोड़ा बहुत जो कुछ उन को दिया गया है, उस के लिए हम सरकार को धन्यवाद देते हैं, लेकिन उस से हमारे उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नहीं होती है । यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि प्रापर्टी के लेने में शहर वाले वर्ग और देहात वाले वर्ग को हम एक नजर से देखते हैं । हम ने तीन चीजों को नेशनलाइज किया एल० आई० सी, इम्पीरियल बैंक और एयरवेज । उन को हम ने कितना मुआवजा दिया, उस पर यह सदन, हमारे वित्त मंत्री और गृह मंत्री ध्यान दें । उन के सड़े गले पुर्जों के दाम हम ने बाजार भाव के हिसाब से दिए । लेकिन हमारी जो जमीन हरियाली है, जो देश को अन्न देती है, उस का उचित मुआवजा देते वक्त हम को हिचकिचाहट होती है । और वह मुआवजा भी नकद नहीं होता है । वह मुआवजा बांड्ज में मिलता है । अभी भी श्री भार्गव चिल्लाते रहे कि ढाई परसेंट से सूद बढ़े । ढाई परसेंट के सूद पर बांड्ज मिलते हैं । जिन संस्थाओं का मैं ने अभी जिक्र किया है, उन को कितने सूद पर बाड्ज मिले, यह हमें मालूम नहीं

है । लेकिन हमारे वित्त मंत्री बता सकते हैं कि उनको बांड्ज मिले, या नकद मिला और अगर बांड्ज मिले, तो क्या सूद मिला । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरी जानकारी नहीं है । लेकिन जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, उन को नकद मुआवजा मिल गया था । हमारे लिए बांड्ज मिलने में भी दिक्कत आती है । इस प्रकार दो तरह से व्यवहार करना हमारे लिए शोभनीय नहीं है । इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में हम एक ही नजरिया, एक ही स्केल रखें, चाहे जिस की सम्पत्ति लें, मुआवजा एक ही उसूल से दें, क्योंकि दोनों के बाजार-भाव हैं । आज यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि शेयर्ज के बाजार-भाव हैं और जमीन के बाजार भाव नहीं हैं । दिल्ली में लाखों एक रुपए एकड़ जमीन बिक रही है । देहात में सीमा के आने के बाद भी जमीन के भाव एक, डेढ़ हजार रुपए एकड़ से अधिक नहीं हुए हैं । पुराने लैंड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट में सरकारी काम के लिए, पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट में, जनता के लाभ के लिए जो जमीन ली जाती थी, कायदे के अनुसार उस का मुआवजा बाजार भाव से पन्द्रह परसेन्ट ज्यादा देते थे । लेकिन वे सब कानून अपनी जगह पर हैं और हम नया कानून बना रहे हैं, जिस में उन लोगों को मुआवजा देने में इतनी कड़ाई करते हैं ।

जहां तक अधिकतम सीमा का संबंध है, ये बिल केन्द्रीय सरकार और इस पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा बन रहे हैं और ये प्रदेशों के लिए माडल होंगे । लेकिन ये माडल भी दो तरह के बन रहे हैं । अभी हम ने दिल्ली के लिए तीस एकड़ सीलिंग निश्चित की है, तो फिर मणिपुर के लिए पच्चीस एकड़ क्यों कर दी है ? जैसे खेती करने वाले दिल्ली में हैं वैसे ही मणिपुर में हैं । वहां पच्चीस एकड़ सिलिंग रखने का क्या कारण है ? दोनों जगह के लिए सीलिंग तीस एकड़ रखी जानी चाहिए थी । लेकिन दिल्ली और मणिपुर के लिए अलग अलग व्यवस्था की जा रही है । शायद दिल्ली नजदीक है, इसलिए यहां सीलिंग तीस एकड़ रखी गई है और मणिपुर दूर है, इसलिए वहां पच्चीस एकड़ रखी गई है ।

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): Delhi lands are better.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : यहां खराब और बेहतर का सवाल नहीं है । खराब हो या बेहतर, लैंड लैंड है । इस लिए दोनों के लिए एक ही सीमा रखी जानी चाहिए थी । हम यह आदर्श कानून बना रहे हैं, इस लिए एक सीमा होनी चाहिए । यह अलग बात है कि जमीन कैसी है, किस तरह की है । हम ने इस बारे में जमीन का ध्यान नहीं रखा, उस की पैदावार का लिहाज नहीं रखा । सिर्फ़ जमीन की संख्या का ध्यान रखा है, अर्थात् पच्चीस एकड़ या तीस एकड़ । तो फिर दो तरह की संख्या क्यों रखी ? हमारी प्रदेश सरकारें दिल्ली को माडल मानेंगी या मणिपुर को ? किस को आधार मान कर वे कानून बनायेंगी ? दिल्ली के लिए हमने अभी तीस एकड़ पास किया है, इस लिए मणिपुर के लिए भी तीस एकड़ पास करना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात मैं एग्जेम्प्शन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री यहां पर मौजूद हैं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि उन के कानों में मेरी कम जोर आवाज पहुंचेगी । सीमा के बारे में कुछ व्यक्तियों को जो मुक्ति दी जा रही है, वह न्याय-पूर्ण नहीं है । आप किन कारणों से मुक्ति देते हैं ? जिन कारणों से आप मुक्ति दे रहे हैं ; वह मुक्ति उन को नहीं मिलनी चाहिये । जो आपका सिद्धांत है, जो आधार है,

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

इस बिल को लाने का वह यह है कि मैक्सिमम ज़मीन आप को मिले जिस का कि वितरण किया जा सके। अगर आप इस तरह से मुक्ति देते गए तो कहां से आपके पास ज़मीन आएगी। क्या आपके पास इस बारे में कोई आंकड़े हैं अगर नहीं हैं तो मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार आंकड़े एकत्र करे। अगर उसने ऐसा किया तो पता चलेगा कि जिन को एग्जेम्प्शन दिया जा रहा है, उन्हीं के पास अधिक से अधिक ज़मीन हैं, दूसरों के पास बहुत ही कम ज़मीन है या नहीं है। अधिकतर ज़मीन इन एग्जेम्प्शन में ही निकल जाएगी और कोई ज़मीन आपके पास वितरण के लिए नहीं रह जाएगी। आप एग्जेम्प्शन किन लोगों को दे रहे हैं? आप एग्जेम्पशन शूगर मिलों को देंगे, मैकेनाइज्ड फार्म्स को देंगे, कैटल ब्रीडिंग फार्म्स को देंगे, रबर के लिए देंगे, टी को देंगे और दूसरों को देंगे और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि आपको बहुत ही कम ज़मीन मिलेगी वितरण के लिए।

मैं अपने उत्तर प्रदेश की बात जानता हूं। वहां पर ६०–७० शूगर मिल्स हैं और उन में से शायद ही कोई मिल ऐसी हो जिस के पास एक हज़ार, दो हज़ार या तीन हज़ार एकड़ से कम ज़मीन हो। इस वास्ते वहां पर इन मिलों को इस से एग्जेम्पट नहीं किया गया था। मगर आपका तो माडल बिल है और इसका अनुकरण दूसरे प्रान्त भी कर सकते हैं। उनका बिल भी सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास गया हुआ है और शायद वापिस नहीं आया है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : आ गया है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : अगर आ गया है तो मुझे पता नहीं उसका क्या रूप है लेकिन जो पहले का बिल था उस में एग्जेम्प्शन की बात नहीं थी और उस में अब यह चीज़ है या नहीं मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं लेकिन इस बिल के द्वारा जो आप पास करने जा रहे हैं, मुम्किन है, उन को भी वहां पर एग्जम्प्शन दे दी जाए। इस तरह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

जहां तक ज़मीनों के टुकड़े होने की बात है मैं समझता हूं कि ज़मीन को उस के टुकड़े होने से बचाया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि इस से नुक्सान होता है। मंत्री महोदय ने इस पर कोई रोशनी नहीं डाली है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इसको रोकें और इस ज़मीन का सरकारी फार्म बना कर इसको खुद मैनेज करें। हमारी सरकार प्राइवेट व्यक्तियों के मुकाबले में लैस एफिशेंट नहीं है। वह इसको कर सकती है.....

चौ० नवाब सिंह : कोओपरेटिव्स चला सकती है।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : हमारा नारा कोओपरेटिव्स का भी है। हम छोटे छोटे काश्तकारों के कोओपरेटिव्स बना सकते हैं। कुछ तो आप इस के बारे में तय करें। अगर ज़मीन उसी आदमी के पास रहनी है जिस के पास अब है तो इस से क्या लाभ होगा और इस बिल को बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता है। आप ने इस में कोई भी वक्त मुकर्रर नहीं किया है कि कैटिल ब्रीडिंग कब शुरू किया गया था और कब नहीं किया गया था ताकि उसको एग्जम्प्शन मिल सके। आज हो यह सकता है कि कोई व्यक्ति २०० बकरियां रख कर कैटल ब्रीडिंग फार्म शुरू कर सकता है और इस बिल से एग्जम्प्शन ले सकता है। आर्चर्ड के लिये तो आप ने तारीख रखी है कि फलां तारीख से वह लगा हुआ होना चाहिये और तब उसको एग्जेम्प्शन दी जायेगी लेकिन कैटल ब्रीडिंग के लिए कोई दिन मुकर्रर नहीं किया है। एक

बिल में एग्जेम्प्शन का अधिकार आप एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर को दे रहे हैं और दूसरे में कमिशनर को दे रहे हैं। वे लोग ही इस के बारे में एनक्वायरी करेंगे और यह उनकी सूझ बूझ पर ही निर्भर करता है कि किस को वे एग्जेम्प्शन दें किस को न दें ।

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि हमारा उद्देश्य आज समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना है, सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसाइटी है । और इस की स्थापना के लिए हमें कोशिश भी करनी चाहिये लेकिन साथ ही साथ हमें यह भी देखना चाहिये कि सभी के साथ एक जैसा सलूक हो। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि जो शहरी पूंजीपति देहात में हैं उनकी जमीन को तो न लिया जाए, उन के जो बड़े बड़े फार्म्स हैं उनको तो एग्जेम्प्ट किया जाए लेकिन जो देहात का रहने वाला है और जिस के पास थोड़ी सी जमीन है उसको ले लिया जाए । अगर जमीन नहीं ली जानी है तो किसी की भी नहीं ली जानी चाहिये और अगर ली जानी है तो सब की ही ली जानी चाहिये। यही न्याय है और इसको किया जाना चाहिये ।

एक और भी मेरा एतराज है और वह भूमिहीनों पर भूमि खरीदने का जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है, उसके बारें में है । इस में कहा गया है कि जो जमीन हीन हैं वह जमीन नहीं खरीद सकता है । जमीन हीनों को ही आप जमीन देने जा रहे हैं और उन्हीं के बारे में आप कहते हैं कि वे जमीन खरीद नहीं सकते हैं, यह क्या न्यायसंगत है । कैसा यह न्याय है. . . .

चौ० रणबीर सिंह : साहूकार भी भूमिहीन हो सकता है ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : पंजाब के कानून में यह है कि खेती करने वाला खेती करने वाले के हाथ भी जमीन को बेच सकता है और जो खेती नहीं करता है उसके हाथ जमीन को नहीं बेच सकता है। लेकिन ऐसे भी केसिस हैं जहां पर कोई भूमिहीन नौकरी करता है, चाकरी करता है, मजदूरी करता है, उसको भी जमीन खरीदने से रोक दिया गया है। मैं आपको गोरखपुर की बात बतलाता हूं। वहां से हजारों लोग कालरीज में या दूसरी जगहों पर मजदूरी करने के लिए जाते हैं और वहां पर दो सौ या ढाई सौ रुपया महीना कमाते हैं और साल में एक हजार डेढ़ हजार बचा कर लाते हैं। अब अगर वे इस रुपये से जमीन खरीदना चाहते है तो खरीद नहीं सकते हैं। जिन के लिए आप कानून बना रहे हैं उनको तो कम से कम जमीन खरीदने का आप मौका दें अगर आप उनको बटवारे में जमीन नहीं दे सकते हैं ।

हमें चाहिये कि हम एक ही तुला से देहात वालों को और शहर वालों को तोलें। अगर आप की तुला भिन्न होगी तो देहात वाले इसको बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे । वहां पर अब धीरे-धीरे जाग्रति पैदा हो रही है और वे समझने लग गये हैं कि शहर वालों की आमदनी पर तो कोई सीमा नहीं है और उन की आमदनी पर सीमा लगाई जा रही है । जो लोग नौकरी करते हैं उनकी तन्ख्वाह पर कोई सीमा नहीं लगी हुई है। पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई और गवर्नमेंट ने उस पर अपने फैसलों का आज एलान किया है । मैं उन को पढ़ नहीं पाया हूं लेकिन उस में भी बड़ों और छोटों की तन-ख्वाहों में बड़ा भारी अन्तर है । छोटों का कुछ बना तो जरूर है लेकिन उनकी पे में बहुत अन्तर है । अभी हाल में जब स्ट्राइक हुई थी तो मेरी कुछ लोगों से

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

बात हुई और मुझे उन रेलवे वालों ने बताया कि उनकी तन्ख्वाह को तो बहुत अधिक समझा जाता है लेकिन बड़े बड़े अफसरों की जो बड़ी बड़ी तन्ख्वाहें हैं उनको कम क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ? मैंने उन से कहा कि उनका इशू बड़ों की तन्ख्वाह कम करने का होना चाहिये और उस पर गवर्नमेंट विचार कर सकती है लेकिन यह तो उनकी मांग नहीं है । फिजूल की मांग को लेकर वे स्ट्राइक कर रहे हैं। तो जब आप देहातवालों की आमदनी पर सीमा लगाने जा रहे हैं तो चारों तरफ आप को सीमा लगानी चाहिये । तन्ख्वाहों पर भी सीमा लगानी चाहिये, शहरी आमदनी पर भी सीमा लगानी चाहिये और दूसरे कामों में भी सीमा लगानी चाहिये । हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपनी तन्ख्वाह में ढाई हजार रुपया महीना कम कर दिया है जिस पर कि बहुत लोग प्रसन्न हैं .....

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फ़िरोजाबाद): मिनिस्टर साहबान से भी कहो कि वे कम करें ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : वे दस परसेंट पहले ही कम कर चुके हैं । और सब कम कर चुके हैं । तो मैं अपील करूंगा कि देहात में रहने वालों की जमीन पर जब आप सीमा लगाने जा रहे हैं तो शहरवालों की आमदनी पर तथा दूसरी आमदनियों पर भी आप सीमा लगायें ।

मुझे खेद है कि अपोजिशन बैंचिज खाली हैं और बहुत ही कम लोग वहां पर बैठे हुए हैं । ये लोग साम्यवाद और समाजवाद का ढिंढोरा पीटते हैं लेकिन अब वहां पर बैठे तक नहीं हुए हैं ...

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : बैठे हुए हैं ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : तीन मैम्बर साहब वहां बैठे हुए हैं और एक आप बैठे हुए हैं । पता नहीं आप में क्या गठबन्धन हुआ है । बाहर जा कर तो आप लोग हमारे खिलाफ चिल्लाते हैं लेकिन जब यहां पर बिल पास होते हैं, जैसे अभी दिल्ली के बारे में सीलिंग का बिल पास हुआ था तो आप में से कोई भी यहां पर नहीं था (*Interruption.*)

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कुछ मैंने कहा है उस पर आप विचार करें ..

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : वोट उधर ही देंगे ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : वोट देने की नौबत आयेगी तो जो दो तरह की सीलिंग लगाई जा रही है इस के खिलाफ मैं वोट दूंगा और ऐसा करने के लिये माफी मांगूंगा । लेकिन आप डिवीजन तो मांगते ही नहीं हैं । यहां पर "हां" और "ना" कह देने से फैसले हो जाते हैं ।

श्री सरजू पांडेय (रसड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, इस सदन में सीलिंग के बारे में काफी बातें कहीं गई हैं । कई माननीय सदस्यों ने मूल रूप से ही सीलिंग का विरोध किया है और कहा है कि सीलिंग होनी ही नहीं चाहिये । जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है मैं आम तौर पर इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

लेकिन एक बात मैं कहूंगा कि खोदा पहाड़ और निकली चूहिया की बात आज देखने में आ रही है । जब कभी भी आप कोई कानून जमीनों के बारे में बनायें तो कोई सिद्धांत तो अपने सामने रखें ....

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे

कांग्रसी भाई यह तो कह रहे हैं कि हम लोग बहुत कम बैठे हुए हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि हाउस में कोरम भी नहीं है और कोरम रखना कांग्रेस वालों की जिम्मेदारी है । मैं चाहता हूं कि हाउस में कोरम हो । कोरम रखना रूलिंग पार्टी की जिम्मेदारी है ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : श्री सरजू पाण्डेय को तो बोल लेने देते ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी (केन्द्रपाड़ा) : वह क्यों एम्पटी हाउस में बोलें ?

Mr. Chairman: The bell may be rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैं निवेदन यह कर रहा था कि इस बिल के संबंध में यद्यपि मैं आम तौर से समर्थन में हूं, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि यह जो कानून पेश किया गया है वह सिद्धांतों पर आधारित नहीं है । सब से बड़ी बात जो उठाई जाती है वह सीलिंग के संबंध में उठाई जाती है । रोज यह कहा जाता है कि हद बड़ी नहीं होनी चाहिये । मैं एक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूं उन माननीय सदस्यों से कि जो लोग वकालत नहीं पढ़ते उनको वकील होना चाहिये या नहीं ? इसी तरह से जो लोग जमीन पर खेती नहीं करते, जिनको खेती करना मालूम नहीं है, उनको खेती करने का काम दिया जाना चाहिये या नहीं ? मैं तो कहता हूं कि जो लोग जमीन पर खेती नहीं करते उनको दुनिया में कोई हक नहीं दिया जा सकता कि वह जमीन को अपने अधिकार में रक्खें । और यदि इस संबंध में कोई कानून सदन में लाया जाता है इसके लिये तो सब को उसका समर्थन करना चाहिये, उसी लिहाज से कि वकील वही हो सकता है जो कि वकालत जानता है । मैं वकालत नहीं जानता हूं, अगर मैं वकालत करने के लिये अदालत में जाऊं तो कान पकड़ कर निकाल दिया जाऊं । यहां पर जब सीलिंग का सवाल आता है तो सदस्यों को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है । आखिर लिमिट क्यों की जाती है ? लिमिट इसलिये की जाती है कि उससे ज्यादा लोगों को जमीन मिल सके । लेकिन इस सिद्धांत पर अमल नहीं किया जाता है । हमारे मंत्री जी कहा करते हैं कि जमीन देंगे गरीबों को लेकिन बिल में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं दिखलाई पड़ती है । उसमें जो भी जमीन बचेगी उसे सरकार ले लेगी । इस बिल में कहीं भी ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है कि जमीन उन को दी जायेगी जो कि खेती करते हैं । कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने सुझाव दिया कि उसे कोआपरेटिव में जाना चाहिये । कोआपरेटिव अच्छी चीज है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि आज समाज में ज्यादा लोग उसके पीछे नहीं हैं, इसलिये कि हमारे यहां व्यक्ति से समाज को बड़ा मानने की प्रक्रिया नहीं है । आज नारों से काम नहीं चलेगा । आज की पहली जरूरत है, जैसी कि देश के अन्दर हर जगह से आवाज उठती है, कि जमीन जोतने वाले को मिले, और यह तभी हो सकता है जब कि जमीन की हद मुकर्रर की जाय । हद कितनी हो, यह अलग जमीनों की कंडिशन को देख कर निश्चित किया जा सकता है, लेकिन उन लोगों को जमीन नहीं दी जानी चाहिये, जो कि खेती नहीं करते । इस बिल में व्यवस्था की गई है २५ एकड़ की । मैं इसे भी बहुत ज्यादा समझता हूं । अगर मुझ से सच पूछा जाय तो मैं कहता हूं कि आप उन लोगों से सब जमीनों को ले लीजिये। उनको बीस, पच्चीस या दो चार एकड़ की मेहरबानी की जरूरत नहीं । उनको तो आप काम दीजिये । हमारी सरकार यह करती है कि छीन तो लेती है, लेकिन देती कुछ नहीं । आज अगर सरकार सही रूप से काम करना चाहती तो उसको उन लोगों के हाथों से जमीनों को ले लेना चाहिये जो कि खेती नहीं करना चाहते लेकिन यह सरकार ऐसा नहीं करना चाहती है ।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : यह भी व्यवस्था है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इसमें ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं है। चाहे लोग खेती करें या न करें, अगर उनके नाम से इंदराज है तो उतनी जमीन उन्हें मिलेगी। कानून यह नहीं है कि खेती करते हों तो उतनी जमीन उनके पास रहे, कानून दूसरा है। मैंने एक साहब से पूछा कि तुम्हारे पास कितनी जमीन है? उसने कहा कि मेरे पास ३०० एकड़ है। फिर मैंने पूछा कि खेती कितने पर करते हो? उसने कहा कि मुश्किल से ३० एकड़ पर खेती कर पाता हूं बाकी अपने नाम से लिखाया करता हूं ताकि जमीन कहीं और न जाय। तो इस तरह से खेती की तरक्की तब तक नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि आप सीलिंग न रक्खें और साथ ही जो लोग स्वयं खेती नहीं करते, उन्हें जमीन नहीं मिलनी चाहिये चाहे उसके नाम में हजारों बीघों का ही इंदराज क्यों न हो। मैं यू० पी० की बात जानता हूं। हालांकि यह बात सही है कि वहां जमीन ज्यादा नहीं निकलेगी, लेकिन इस तरह के कानून से वहां जमीन जोतने वाले को मिलेगी।

दूसरी व्यवस्था इस बिल के अन्दर अनएकानमिक होल्डिंग के बारे में होनी चाहिये। बहुत दिनों से किसान आंदोलन हो रहे हैं। सारे मुल्क में सैंकड़ों कमेंटियां इस सिलसिले में बनीं। सब लोगों ने इस बात को माना कि ऐसी जमीनों के ऊपर कोई टैक्स नहीं लेना चाहिये जिन से कोई फायदा नहीं। यह बात सही है कि एक तरफ आप पूंजीपतियों को छूट देते हैं, उन के लिये आप मुनाफे की रकम तय करते हैं कि इतनी इनकम होगी तो इतना रुपया टैक्स में वे देंगे। लेकिन किसानों के लिये है कि "एक सट एक बट" अर्थात् थोड़ी सी भी जमीन अगर उसके कब्ज में है तो वह लगान दे, चाहे पैदावार हो या न हो। इस चीज को लेकर लोग आंदोलन भी करते हैं कि ऐसी जमीनों पर टैक्स नहीं होना चाहिय जिन में पैदावार नहीं होती है, या जिन में इतनी ही पैदावार होती है कि किसान मुश्किल से महीने या दो महीने गुजर कर सकता है। आप के इस बिल के अन्दर इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं है। मेरे लायक दोस्त ने बतलाया कि इस बिल में है कि चाहे किसान लोग खेती करें या न करें, दरिया बुर्द हो जाये, जमीन टूट कर चली जाय, डूब जाय, तो भी टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि सिद्धांत रूप से यह गलत है। माननीय मंत्री जी को इस पर सोचना चाहिये और एक आदर्श उपस्थित करना चाहिये। अभी हमारे चौधरी साहब ने आंध्र के बारे में कहा कि वहां कानून बनाया जा रहा था कि जमीनों को आमदनी के ऊपर टैक्स किया जाय, लेकिन वह बना नहीं। कम से कम यहीं से शुरू करना चाहिये था कि ऐसी जमीनों पर जिन में पैदावार नहीं होती, ऐसी जमीनों पर जिन में सिर्फ इतनी पैदावार होती है कि किसान महीने या दो महीने ही गुजर कर सकता है, उन पर लगान छोड़ दी जाये। परन्तु उलटे इसमें यह भी व्यवस्था की गई है कि अगर कोई आदमी लगान नहीं देगा तो यही नहीं कि उसकी चल सम्पत्ति, अचल सम्पत्ति ले ली जायेगी बल्कि जमीन भी नीलाम कर दी जायेगी, पूरी उस की जमीन छीन ली जायेगी। जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर ऐसा कानून नहीं है न और सूबों में ही कि अगर कोई शख्स रेवेन्यू अदा न कर सके तो उसकी जमीन ले ली जाय। यही काफी है कि आप उसे जेल में बन्द कर सकते हैं, प्रापर्टी छीन सकते हैं, उसकी सारी पैदावार को ले सकते हैं, उसके बाद जमीन के लिये व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये थी।

दूसरे असेसमेंट करने के लिये ऐसे आदमियों की व्यवस्था है जिनका जनता से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। जो चाहा मनमाना असेसमेंट कर दिया। हमें अपने उत्तर प्रदेश का तजुर्बा है। वहां पर लेखपाल होते हैं, यह ऐसा जीव है जिससे दुनियामें चाहे और

किसी का पाला पड़ा होगा लेकिन किसान को उसके बारे में मालूम है। सैकड़ों हजारों मर्डर आये दिन उत्तर प्रदेश में इस लिये होते हैं कि जमीन कोई जोतता है और इंदराज किसी और के नाम है। ऐसे लोगों को लगान असेस करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। वे लोग सारे दिन अपने घरों में बैठे रहते हैं। उनका जनता से न कोई पाला है और न नाता है। उनको क्या गरज है कि जनता पर क्या बीतती है। उन्होंने असेसमेंट कर दिया कि इस लैंड का १,००० रु० लगान होगा। अब कोई चारा किसी के पास नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि सही मानों में डिमाक्रेटिक तरीके से कानून लागू हो तो इस बिल में किसानों की कमेटियों का विधान होना चाहिये जो असेसमेंट करने में सहायक हों। तभी जमीनों का ठीक ठीक अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकेगा कि कितनी रेवेन्यू दरअस्ल होनी चाहिये। जब यह सारा अधिकार आपने अपने अफसरों को दे रक्खा है तब आप पार्लियामेंट में चाहे जितनी भलाई की बातें कीजिये, उससे कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। मुझे याद है टी० बी० के मरीजों को रेलवे में कंसेशन मिलने का कानून है। लेकिन स्टेशन मास्टर कहते हैं कि हम नहीं देंगे क्योंकि हुक्म नहीं है। हुक्म मौजूद है, लेकिन वे लोग पढ़ने की कोशिश नहीं करते कि कोई सर्कुलर है या नहीं। मेरे सामने टी० बी० के एक मरीज को बिहार में उठा कर बाहर फेंक दिया गया। वह चिल्लाता रहा कि वह टी० बी० का मरीज है लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं। अन्धे से कहते हैं कि तुम डाक्टर से लिखवा कर लाओ कि तुम अंधे हो या नहीं। वह लिखा कर देता है तो कहते हैं कि मुझे विश्वास नहीं है कि किसी डाक्टर ने तुम्हें अन्धा लिखा है। ऐसे आदमियों के हाथ में आप अधिकार देते हैं कि असेसमेंट करो, नक्शे बनाओ, कागजात पूरे करो। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी पावरफुल होगी और किसानों का वहां पर नुक्सान होगा।

मेरे लायक दोस्त श्री दशरथ देब ने, जो कि वहां के रहने वाले हैं और ज्यादा जानकार हैं, अपने नोट आफ डिसेंट में लिखा है कि सन् १९५२ के बाद जितने ट्रांस्फर हुये हैं वे सब गलत मान लिये जायें। लेकिन आप ने बिल में व्यवस्था की है सन् १९५६ के बाद से। उनका कहना है कि सन् १९५२ के बाद मे बहुत से लोगों ने जमीनों को बेचना शुरू कर दिया। कल माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि बिल में हम इस लिये देर करते हैं कि बिल का सच्चा मंशा खत्म हो जाय, पब्लिक को मालूम हो जाय कि उनकी जमीनें जाने वाली हैं, इसलिये बेचो। येन केन प्रकारेण जमीनों को खत्म करो ताकि जोतने वालों को जमीनें न मिल सकें बल्कि उन्हीं के हाथ में जायें जिन के पास पैसा है। यह नजरिया गलत है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह कहना ठीक है कि सन् १९५२ के बाद जिन्होंने जमीनें बेची हैं या उनको ट्रांस्फर किया है, उनको रद्द कर देना चाहिये और सन् १९५६ की बात को खत्म कर देना चाहिये क्योंकि मुझे मालूम है कि उसके बाद के ट्रांस्फर थोड़े ही होंगे। जब उत्तर प्रदेश के जमींदारों को मालूम हुआ कि जमींनदारी टूटने वाली है तो उन्होंने सारी जमीनों को बेच दिया। ऊसर लैंड को भी बेचा जिसमें कोई खेती नहीं होती थी। बहुत जगहों पर इस तरह से हुआ। इस लिये मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस बिल में इस बात की व्यवस्था करें कि सन् १९५२ के बाद जितनी भी जमीनें दूसरों के पास गई हैं, उन को गलत मान लिया जाय।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल में बहुत सी बातें हैं जिन पर आब्जेक्शन किया जा सकता है। एक तो मैंने अपना आब्जेक्शन बताया कि नौकरशाही के हाथ में असेसमेंट का अधिकार देने का मतलब होगा अधिक से अधिक लगान का भार जिसे किसान दे नहीं पायेगा। दूसरा सुझाव मेरा इस सिलसिले में यह था कि जिन जमीनों के ऊपर पैदावार

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

नहीं होती उनकी लिमिट फिक्स कर दी जाय कि इतनी जमीन को रखने वालों को लगान नहीं देना होगा। तीसरी चीज जो आप से कहना चाहता हूं वह सीलिंग के बारे में है। आप कानून में अमेंडमेंट लायें कि ऐसे आदमियों के हाथ में खेत या जमीन नहीं जानी चाहिये जो खेती नहीं करते। उनको दूसरे काम दिये जायें। यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि जिनकी प्रापर्टी आप छीनते हैं, जिनकी जमीनें आप लेते हैं उनके लिये कहीं न कहीं कोई व्यवस्था करें, उनको कुछ दें। यह राज्य का काम है। लेकिन सीलिंग इस तरह से करें कि सिर्फ जिसके बारे में इंदराज हो कि वह इतनी जमीन रखता है उसको जमीन नहीं मिलनी चाहिये, बल्कि उसको मिलनी चाहिये जो उस पर खेती करता है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इन सब चीजों पर आप गौर करेंगे और सन् १९५२ के बाद जो ट्रांस्फर हुये हैं जमीनों के, उनको रद्द समझेंगे। अगर आप इन सुधारों के साथ बिल लायें तो मेरे ख्याल में उससे पब्लिक की भलाई हो सकेगी।

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Chairman, so far as the principles underlying the Bill and the main features of the Joint Committee's report are concerned, I fully support them but there are one or two points to which I would like to draw the attention of the House.

The first point is that the ceiling has been laid at 25 acres. I do not think there are many people who own more than 25 acres of land in Manipur. Again, you are allowing families with more than five members to have 50 acres of land. That is going a little too far. I agree with the note of dissent which Shri Achaw Singh has given and in this matter I would request the hon. Minister to look into it. I know that a suggestion has been made that 25 acres is too small a ceiling considering that in the Delhi Bill the ceiling has been made thirty acres. I do not think that 30 acres should be made the ceiling to start with. This ceiling of 25 acres and more especially these 50 acres in this Bill is too high and it should be brought down, if not to the 12½ acres as suggested here, to somewhat lower ceiling than it is now. Because, as I said, you are not really bringing about very great change by this ceiling. At the present moment, these are the conditions existing in Manipur and I do not think there are many landlords who possess larger areas of land over 50 acres. For one thing, 25 acres in Manipur gives a much bigger yield than in other not so fertile soil.

I now come to the second and more important point and it is about persons who own two acres or less. We are trying to encourage certain things and our idea is to have a socialist pattern of society. Here again I think the suggestion of Shri Achaw Singh is a very good one and a sound one and I do hope that even at this stage the hon. Minister will kindly look into it. The income from two acres of land is not such as will enable the people to pay land revenue. I hope that a provision will be incorporated excluding two acres when the Bill finally emerges after the amendments are taken up. I do not want to make a long speech. These are the two very cardinal points and they are in conformity with what we believe and with the objectives that we have laid before us in our Constitution.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (हिसार): जनाब चेअरमैन साहब, मेरा इरादा इस बिल पर ज्यादा देर तक बोलने का नहीं है लेकिन मैं एक दो बातें जो इस बिल के अन्दर वाजे तौर पर दर्ज हैं, उनकी तरफ तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। सबसे पहले तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट हमको इतना तो डेटा दे कि मनीपुर में कितने ऐसे असखास हैं जिनके कि पास २५ एकड़ से ज्यादा

जमीन है । जैसे दिल्ली के अन्दर हमको बताया गया कि ऐसे लोग जिनके कि पास ६० एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन है, ७ आदमी हैं । कुल इतने आदमियों पर असर होगा यह भी बतलाया गया । १५५ आदमियों पर इसका असर पड़ेगा । इसके अलावा फिर यह भी बतलाया गया कि कितनी वहां पर जमीन की कीमत है और उसकी बाबत भी एक आइडिया यहां मेम्बरों को था और कुछ आइडिया सरकार ने भी दिया । मैं अदब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पेश्तर इसके कि मैं इस बिल पर कोई रायजनी करूं मैं चाहूंगा कि आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर हमको पूरे फैक्ट्स के बारे में इत्तिला तो दें ताकि हमको पता लग सके कि क्या मामला है ।

मैं ने ज्वान्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर जो श्री अचौ सिंह का मिनट आफ डिस्सेंट लगा हुआ है उसको खूब गौर से पढ़ा । मुझे अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार ने कोई डेटा मनीपुर के बारे में नहीं रखा । अब मुझे इस बात का भी अफसोस है कि मैं मनीपुर के हालात से इतना वाकिफ नहीं जितना कि इधर के इलाके से वाकिफयत रखता हूं और अगर यहां के इलाके की बाबत यह होता तो मैं काफी अच्छी तरह से रायजनी भी कर सकता था । लेकिन मनीपुर और त्रिपुरा के बारे में मुझे उतनी जानकारी नहीं है और सिवाय उन मिनट्स आफ डिस्सेंट के जिनको कि मैंने पढ़ा है, मुझे वहां के हालात के बारे में ज्यादा इल्म नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि मेरी तरह से बहुत सारे मेम्बर साहबान भी नावाकिफ होंगे । जब हम लोग वहां के हालात के बारे में इतने नावाकिफ हैं तो सरकार का यह फर्ज था कि वह वहां के मुताल्लिक कुछ ज्यादा डेटा रखती जिससे कि एक जस्टिफिकेशन मिलता और हम समझते कि वाकई जो इस बिल के अन्दर प्राविजन्स दर्ज हैं वे जस्टिफाइड हैं ।

अगर जनाब मुलाहिजा फरमायेंगे तो देखेंगे कि इन बिलों के अन्दर सिर्फ मुआविजे और सीलिंग का ही सवाल नहीं है । यह तो दिल्ली का केस चूंकि अभी खत्म किया है इसलिये उसकी तरफ ज्यादा तवज्जह दी जा रही है । इन बिलों में इनके अलावा भी बहुत सारी चीजें हैं मसलन् लैंड रेवेन्यू की और सिस्टम आफ लैंड रेवेन्यू की चीजें हैं, पबलिक के हकूक के मुताल्लिक और गवर्नमेंट की सब चीजों के हकूक के मुताल्लिक चीजें इनमें हैं । मुस्तलिफ प्राविजंस् में मुस्तलिफ तरीके से यह तमाम चीजें आई हैं लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि वह रिस्ट्रिक्टेड चीजें हैं जैसे कि मुआविजे के मुताल्लिक प्राविजन् है और हम देखते हैं कि वहां की गवर्नमेंट को इतने अख्त्यारात दिये गये हैं कि लोगों के हकूक बहुत कम कर दिये गये हैं ।

जहां तक कि ज्वान्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का सवाल है उसे भी एक चीज के अन्दर तरमीम करनी पड़ी और वह यह कि लोगों के जो हकूक हैं, नेशनल प्रोडक्ट्स, उनका ख्याल रक्खा जाये । बेहतर तो यह होता जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त श्री अचौ सिंह ने अपने नोट में सुझाया है वहां के बारे में जरूरी डेटाज रक्खे जाते और एक कमेटी मुकर्रर की जाती जो कि वहां जाकर लोकल क्वेश्चंस् को स्टडी करती और उसके बाद वह उसके ऊपर रायजनी कर सकती थी । यह जरूरी बात है कि जब लैंड रेवेन्यु सिस्टम के वास्ते नया कानून बना रहे हैं और जिसकी कि बिना पर लोगों के हकूक का फैसला करना है तो वहां पर फिलवाकया डेटा तो होना ही चाहिये था । अगर डेटा नहीं भी था तो कम से कम आपको जो प्रिंसिपल्स हमने माने हैं और जो दूसरी स्टेट्स ने एडाप्ट किये हैं उन सब का इस में इनदराज करना चाहिये था । उन प्रिंसिपल्स के मुकाबिले में भी बहुत रैस्ट्रिक्टिव राइट्स यहां पर पबलिक को दिये गये हैं और जो सिस्टम

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

यहां पर बनाया जा रहा है वह एक तरह से मुकाबलतन ज्यादा सस्त है ।

चन्द एक सवाल जो मेरे लायक दोस्त ने उठाये और जिनका कि जिक्र मेरे लायक दोस्त श्री अचौ सिंह ने अपने डिस्सेंटिंग नोट में किया और चौ० रणबीर सिंह ने जिनकी कि बाबत बड़े जोर से अर्ज किया, मैं भी उनकी बाबत मुख्तसिर सी अर्ज आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर की खिदमत में कर देना चाहता हूं । मैं भी यह महसूस करता हूं कि लैंड रेवेन्यु आप इस तरह न लगायें जिससे कि ऐग्रीकलचर प्रोफिटलेस हो जाय । आप अगर इस काबिल नहीं कि ज्यादा जमीन रखने वालों को लैंड रेवेन्यु से एगजम्पट कर सकें तो इतना तो कर ही दें कि जो शख्स मनीपुर में २.५ (ढाई) एकड़ से कम एग्रीकलचर लंड रखते हों उनको इस लैंड रेवेन्यु से बिलकुल छट दे दी जाय । अगर आप ऐसा कर देंगे तो मनीपुर के लोग आपको इसके लिये याद रखेंगे कि हमारे दातार साहब ने एक ऐसा कानून बनाया जो कि वाकई वहां के अवाम के लिये मुफीद साबित होगा । पंजाब ने सिफारिश की है कि ५ एकड़ से कम जो लोग खेती करते हैं उनसे लैंड रेवेन्यु न लिया जाय । अब प्रिंसिपल कुछ भी हो और गरीब से गरीब आदमी जिसकी कि ढाई ऐकड़ बेसिक होल्डिंगस हैं उससे लैंड रेवेन्यु वसूल करना हमारी सरकार के लिये जो कि सोशल पैटर्न से वैडेड है कुछ मुनासिब नहीं जंचता है । हमारी सरकार लेंडलेस लेबरर्स के वास्ते इस कदर कोशिश कर रही है, अछूतों के वास्ते इतनी कोशिश कर रही है और रुपया सर्फ कर रही है और यह मुनासिब बात होगी कि सरकार इसमें बेसिक होल्डिंग्स की जो तारीफ दी हुई है उतनी जमीन रखने वाले से सरकार कम से कम कोई लैंड रेवेन्यू न ले । मेरी अदब से गुजारिश है कि सरकार के पास और तरीके और जराये हैं जिनसे कि वह ज्यादा रेवेन्यू वसूल कर सकती है और सरकार अपनी आमदनी को बढ़ा सकती है ।

जमीन के जो डाइवर्शन के लौज हैं वह मुझे बड़ सस्त लगे । उसके पढ़ने से मुझ मालूम हुआ कि जरा जरा सी बात पर आदमी पर जुर्माने हो सकते हैं । अब उनके अन्दर थोड़ा बहुत चाहे तो सरकार इस तरह के कानून बना दे लेकिन गरीब आदमियों को जो हमारे देश के अन्दर फिलवाकया पूरी तरह रोटी नहीं खा पाते हैं और जिनकी कि आमदनी बहुत ही कम है और सरकारी आंकड़ों के मुताबिक जिनकी कि आमदनी साल भर में कुल १०४ रुपय होती है, ऐसे लोगों के साथ रिआयत का बर्ताव होना चाहिये और अगर हमारे दातार साहब वैसा करते हैं तो वे सचमुच में दातार साहब को दाता समझेंगें कि उन्होंने उनके भले के लिए यह चीज इसमें कर दी । फिलवाकया यह एक ऐसी चीज है जो कि हर एक आदमी को अपील करती है । अब जो एक एक एकड़ जमीन जोतते हैं तो उनको बिलकुल इससे छूट दे दी जाय । अगर आप ढाई एकड़ तक की जमीन पर लेंड रेवेन्यु नहीं लगायेंगे तो यकीन मानिये कि दिल्ली बिल के बजाय यह एक मौडल बिल हो जायगा क्योंकि सारी स्टेट्स में एक इस तरह का एजिटेशन चल रहा है कि एक गरीब से गरीब आदमी को किस हद तक लेंड रेवेन्यु से माफ कर दिया जाय और मैं समझता हूं कि इस कदर माफ़ी दी जाय तो दुरुस्त और मुनासिब होगा ।

दूसरी बात में इस मुआविजे के सम्बन्ध में अर्ज करना चाहूंगा जिस पर कि यहां बहुत चर्चा हुई है । अब जाहिर है कि मनीपुर में जिन लोगों को मुआविजा देने का सवाल होगा

वह बिलकुल छोटी हैसियत के आदमी हैं और मैं इस मौके पर हाउस का ध्यान सेकेंड कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट बिल पर जो बहस हुई थी उसकी ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं और थर्ड रीडिंग पर मुआविजे सम्बन्धी सवाल पर हमारे मोहतरम पंडित जी ने जो फ़रमाया था उसको मैं जनाब की इजाजत से पढ़ना चाहूंगा और जिनके कि अल्फ़ाज का यकीन करके हमने अपनी उनको युनैनीमसली सपोर्ट दी थी । बहुत थोड़े आदमी थे जो कि उस कानून के बरखिलाफ थे लेकिन उनके ऐलान के बाद उन सब ने अपने अपने अमेंडमेंट्स वापिस ले लिये थे ।

पंडित जी ने यह फरमाया था :—

"Much has been made about the small owners or the small holders, and their being dispossessed without adequate compensation being given. Obviously, the whole object of this particular amendment is not to affect them at all. Whether it has done or not is another matter which we can consider. The object of this Bill . . ."

अब कांस्टीट्यूशन को मुआविजे के बारे में इसलिये अमेंड करना पड़ा और डिफाइन करना पड़ा क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और दूसरे कोर्टस ने जब उनके सामने इस किस्म के केस गये तो उन्होंने यह माना कि कम्पेन्सेशन फुल और एडीक्वेट होना चाहिये और इसी चीज को मद्देनजर रख कर गवर्नमेंट वह सेकेंड कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट बिल लाई ताकि मुआविजे के बारे में उसको कोर्टस में चैलेंज न किया जा सके और लेजिस्लेचर इसमें सुप्रीम रहे। सरकार ने महसूस किया कि यह मुल्क उस हद तक मुआविजा नहीं दे सकता और उस वक्त यह जमींदारी एबौलीशन के होने से जमीदारों को मुआविजा देने का सवाल आया था और चुनाचे थर्ड रीडिंग पर उनके यह अल्फाज हैं :

"Obviously, the whole object of this particular amendment is not to affect them at all. Whether it has done or not is another matter which we can consider. The object of this Bill in fact, is not to give, in the normal cases, any illusory or unjust compensation. There may be such cases, I can concede, when dealing with large schemes where compensation may be calculated in a special way. But even there, it won't be, I hope, unjust. However that may be, to refer to the small holders in this connection, I do submit, is entirely unjustified. It is true that cases have been mentioned here, where there has been injustice. My primary reaction to the cases mentioned in regard to Delhi is that there does appear to have been injustice which should be rectified in the best way possible."

पंडित जी ने जिन दिल्ली केसेज का जिक्र किया वह बस्ती दारा में जो रिहैब्लिटेशन एक्ट बना था रेफयूजीज के वास्ते और चूंकि सन १९३९ के हिसाब से कीमत दी गई थी तो वह रेफयूजीज अपना केस हाईकोर्ट तक ले गये और हाईकोर्ट ने यह करार दिया कि वह कानून नाजायज है और जिसको कि ठीक करने के लिये यह सेकेंड कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट बिल आया । जब पंत जी से उन पर होने वाली सख्ती का जिक्र किया गया तो हमारे पंत जी ने मेहरबानी करके कहा कि मैं इसको बढ़ा दूंगा और पंडित जी ने भी इस बात को माना कि दिल्ली के केसेज में इनजस्टिस हुई हैं । फिलवाकया यह जो चीज है वह गलत चीज है और पंडित जी ने भी माना है कि स्मौल होल्डर्स के लिये दफा ३१ में जो तबदीली हुई है उसका फायदा उठा कर जो लोग यह ख्याल करते हैं कि वे देश का भला कर रहे हैं क्योंकि वे उनको कम मुआविजा दे रहे हैं वे दुरुस्त काम नहीं कर रहे हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इसके एनटायरली अपोज्ड हूं । हमारे कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के एक मेम्बर साहब

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ने उस वक्त का फायदा उठा कर पंडित जी को यह अर्ज किया था कि यहां की लोकल चीजों को तो जाने दीजिये लेकिन हमारे देश में जितने भी फौरेन कम्पनीज के पजैश्शंस् हैं और जिनसे कि यह फारेन कम्पनीज बड़ा मुनाफा उठाती हैं तो उनको जब सरकार ऐक्वायर करे तो उनको उसके एवज में इस दफा ३१ की तरमीम का फायदा उठाते हुये कम से कम मुआविजा दे तो उस मौके पर पंडित जी ने जो उनको जवाब देते हुये मुआविजे के बारे में फरमाया था वह मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार को हर वक्त मुआविजा देते वक्त इंसाफ और ईकविटी अपने सामने रखना चाहिये और उसके बमुजिब अमल करना चाहिये। पंडित जी ने फरमाया था कि इस तरह का एक साफ भेदभाव बर्तना बिलकुल दुरुस्त न होगा और ख्वाह कोई बड़ा हो अथवा छोटा मैं किसी को भी हरगिज अनजस्ट कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं देना चाहता बल्कि मैं ऐडिकेट और जस्ट कम्पेन्सेशन देना चाहता हूं। पंडित जी ने सफे ४८४६ पर यह फरमाया था :—

"And in activising this base one may have to take numerous social steps of all kinds. To approximate this and so as not to have the big gap between the top and the bottom, all these things have to be done."

उन्होंने टौप और बौटम का जिक्र करते हुये कहा था कि इसका ध्यान रखा जाय कि इनजस्टिस किसी के भी साथ न हो।

"So that, that is the basic approach, not the approach of acquiring or depriving somebody of his property and seizing it, and thinking you are doing good to the people because you are not paying compensation. I am entirely opposed to that."

पंडित जी ने साफ तौर से फरमाया कि ऐसा समझना कि किसी को मुआविजा न देकर मुल्क का भला किया जा रहा है यह ख्याल बिलकुल गलत है।

"Therefore, these questions do not come up. And if we have to acquire property I think we should pay just and equitable compensation."

मैंने कल चन्द फिकरे पढ़ कर सुनाये थे कल भी मैंने कुछ हिस्सा पढ़ कर सुनाया था उसको दुहराने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। पंडित जी ने कहा कि हम गरीबों को १०० परसेंट मुआविजा देंगे, ६०—८० परसेंट से नीचे नहीं गये और आखिर जाकर उन्होंने कहा कि गरीब और अमीर आदमियों का जिक्र करना बिलकुल मिसप्लेस्ड है।

"I am sorry to mix up the two."

मेरा कहना है कि हमारी सरकार हरगिज यह नहीं चाहती कि स्मौल ओनर्स को किसी किस्म का नुकसान पहुंचे।

"He has thrown a hint that we are out to harm the small owner. I do submit that it is practically an unfair charge. Nobody can do it; how can we—this Parliament and this Government? Because the power is given to the legislature. Can one conceive this Parliament or even any other legislature to go out to harm the small owner? Even the petty self-interest of the average Member will shout out against it, if nothing else."

अब जाहिर है कि यह सब स्मौल ओनर्स हैं जिनको कि हम मुआविजा देंगे। अब जैसा कि मैंने पहले अर्ज किया मैं वहां मनीपुर के हालात से वाकिफ नहीं हूं और मैं आपकी खिदमद में बहुत जोर से अर्ज नहीं कर सकता कि यह २५ परसेंट की जो आपने सीलिंग रक्खी है यह मुनासिब होगी अथवा नहीं। एक जगह नोट में लिखा है कि १२०० पौंड वहां एक एकड़ में पैदा होता है। वहां की बहुत

फर्टाइल लैंड है जिसके कि मानी यह हुये कि तकरीबन १५ मन एक एकड़ जमीन के अन्दर वहां पैदा होता है तो जाहिर है कि यह पैडी की पैदावार कुछ कम नहीं है और इससे तो मालूम होता है कि वहां के लैंड हमारे वहां की जमीनों के मुकाबले ज्यादा अच्छे हैं। लेकिन मैं बतलाऊं कि पंजाब में और दूसरे आसपास के इलाकों में पैडी उससे भी ज्यादा पैदा हो चुकी है। मुझे पता नहीं वहां मनीपुर में वह कंडीशंस हैं या नहीं और वहां लैंड को फर्टाइल बनाने पर जोर दिया गया है कि नहीं। यहां पर फर्टिलाइजर से खेती करने से हमारी पैदावार बढ़ी है। इसके पहले यहां इतनी पैदावार नहीं होती थी। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि आपने जो वहां पर यह २५ एकड़ का स्टैन्डर्ड रक्खा है बेहतर होता कि जैसे कि राजस्थान और पंजाब ने ३० एकड़ रख दिया है यहां पर भी तीस एकड़ का स्टैंडर्ड रख दिया जाता तो कोई नुक्सान नहीं पड़ता।

अभी मैंने अपनी बहिन रेणुका जी की स्पीच सुनी कि वहां पर किसी के पास २५ एकड़ जमीन नहीं है और वहां पर बहुत थोड़े लोग हैं जिनके कि पास जमीन है तो फिर मेरे ख्याल में यह २५ और ३० एकड़ रखने का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता और इस सीलिंग का कोई तुक ही समझ में नहीं आता जब कि वहां पर किसी के पास जमीन ही नहीं है और उस हालात में सीलिंग का सवाल ही क्या हुआ ?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The value of the land is much higher.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Here it is Rs. 1 lakh per acre.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : यह मैं मानने को तैयार नहीं हूं क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि यहां पर दिल्ली के अन्दर जमीन की कीमत शायद इससे अधिक है....

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I do not know about Delhi, but I am saying that the value of the land there is higher.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: It is the highest here.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : खैर मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक मनीपुर बिल में दिये गये रिस्ट्रिक्टिव प्राविज्स का ताल्लुक है मुनासिब यह होगा कि उनको किसी कदर रिलैक्स किया जाय .....

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Are you talking about rural land or urban land?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There is no question of urban land here. We are only talking about rural areas and the land revenue system.

16 hrs.

चुनांचे इसके अन्दर एक दफा १५ का हवाला दिया गया। मालूम ऐसा होता है कि वहां पर पहले कोई रैगुलर सिस्टम नहीं था जो इस अनएथोराइज्ड आकुपेशन ऑफ लैंड को डील करने के लिये यह दफा बनाने की जरूरत पड़ी। इस दफा के मुताबिक इस किस्म के ट्रैसपासर्स समरिली एविक्ट किये जा सकेंगे। अगर उसको मामूली तरीकों से सरकारी जमीन से निकाला जाय तो शायद बहुत अर्सा लगेगा इसीलिये यह समरिली एविक्शन की इसमें गुंजाइश रक्खी है। इसमें उनके निकालने की जहां व्यवस्था की गई है वहां इसका भी जिक्र होना चाहिये था कि जिनको निकाला जायगा उनको भी सरकार आलटरनेट जमीनें देगी। सरकार को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि आखिर ऐसे शख्स जो एक अर्से से उन जमीनों पर काबिज रहे हैं और उन पर उन्होंने खेती बाड़ी वगैरह की है उनको जो इस तरह से एकदम से वहां से निकाल बाहर किया जायगा और अगर उनको

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

बसाने के वास्ते दूसरी जमीनों का इंतजाम सरकार नहीं करेगी तो उससे उनके अन्दर एक जबंदस्त असन्तोष और डिस्टरवेंस पैदा हो सकता है। मुनासिब यह होगा कि सरकार इस चीज को और ज्यादा लिबरलाइज कर दे और यह देखे कि जिन लोगों ने ऐसी जमीनों पर कब्जा किया हुआ है उनको इस तरह से आरबिटरेरी तौर पर न निकाला जाय और उनको रिऐडजस्ट करने के वास्ते और अपने हकूक को कायम करने के वास्ते थोड़े अर्से के लिये रहने दे। चुनांचे जब सरकार औरों के लिये कहती है कि जो मजारे जमीनों पर बैठे हैं, उन को लोग डिसलोकेट नहीं कर सकेंगे और उन को सिक्योरिटी दी जायगी, तो सरकार की अपनी जमीन के बारे में भी ऐसा ही उसूल कायम होना चाहिये, जिस से लोगों को सहूलियत हो सके। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर वहां पर कहीं सीलिंग और मुआवजे का क्वेस्चेन उठे, तो मैं फिर अर्ज करूंगा कि दिल्ली की मिसाल छोड़ दीजिये। दिल्ली में जमीन की कीमत बहुत है। दिल्ली में तो अगर छोटे लोग भी जमीन बेचना चाहें, तो वे लाखों रुपया अपनी जमीन से पैदा करते हैं। अगर हजार रुपये एकड़ भी कीमत हो, तो तीस एकड़ वाले की तीन लाख रुपये की जमीन हुई। मणिपुर में जमीन की कीमत इतनी नहीं है, इसलिये वहां दिल्ली के मुताबिक मुआवजा नहीं होना चाहिये। दिल्ली के बारे में हम ने एक मुआवजा कायम कर दिया। वह किस्सा खत्म हो चुका वह चैप्टर क्लौज हो चुका। लेकिन मणिपुर के मुआवजे को इतना कम नहीं करना चाहिये, जितना कि दिल्ली में किया गया है। जैसा कि अभी कहा गया है, यह लिखा गया है कि ईक्वीटेबल और जस्ट कदसिडरेशन होना चाहिये। उन का मतलब पांच या दस परसेंट नहीं है। जैसा कि केरला के बारे में यहां बताया गया है, साठ परसेंट से कम किसी जगह मुआवजा नहीं होना चाहिये। यह बड़ी नामुनासिब बात है और हमारी आनर के ऊपर घब्बा है कि जमीन का इतना मुआवजा न दें। यह जरूर हो सकता है कि सरकार को अपने खजाने से रुपया देना पड़ जाये, लेकिन यहां तो वह सवाल नहीं उठता, क्योंकि वहां पर ज्यादातर जमीन सरकार की है, जिस को वह जिस तरह चाहे दे सकती है। सरकार की वहां जितनी जमीन है और किसी की नहीं होगी। इसलिये वहां यह सवाल नहीं उठता कि वही जमीन दी जायगी, जो लोगों से ली जायगी। अगर वहां पर इतने थोड़े केसिज हैं, जितने कि बतलाए गए हैं और अगर वहां पर सरकार की बहुत ज्यादा जमीन है, तो उनको मुआवजा देन में वे उसूल आयद नहीं होते हैं, जो दिल्ली में आयद होते हैं। इसलिये यह सीधा क्राइटेरियन है कि वहां लोगों को मार्केट वैल्यू का कम से कम साठ परसेंट जरूर मुआवजा दिया जाये, जिन की जमीन ली जाये।

Shri Datar: I shall reply briefly. A number of hon. Members took part in the debate and on the whole I am satisfied that they have expressed themselves in favour of the provisions of the Bill. Certain very large questions were raised by a number of hon. Members. One question was that the ceiling was very high. On the other hand, it was contended and it is being contended by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that the ceiling is very low. That is the first point.

Secondly, a larger question of principle has also been brought before the House. Shrimati Renuka Ray suggested that there ought to be a complete exemption from land tax, say, up to two acres. That is the suggestion that the hon. lady Member has made, and some other hon. Member

has also suggested that the land tax should be completely exempted in respect of a minimum number of acres of land.

Then regarding ceilings, a number of hon. Members have spoken. I should like to reply very briefly to these three or four arguments. So far as the land revenue is concerned, may I point out generally that the incidence of land revenue on the whole is low? That point should kindly be noted. It is so also in the case of Manipur. In Manipur the average land tax is Rs. 3 per acre. As against this, the average yield in Manipur per acre of paddy is about 22½ maunds. Paddy was being sold at about Rs. 7. So, the value in money would come to 22½ multiplied by seven. That would be the amount. When there is a land which yields at least more than Rs. 100, if the Government claims Rs. 3 per acre, is it a very harsh tax? Is it an extortionate tax? That should kindly be noted.

Then, one of the provisions of the present Bill is this. Whenever it is found that a particular landowner or a peasant does not get anything at all by way of income from a particular land, then the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner has the power of exempting the land from the payment of any land revenue. Then there are other cases where land revenue is either suspended or remitted. All the same, a very important question has been raised but that question will have to be considered by all the State Governments together and the Planning Commission.

Here, in this case, we should take into account the question whether the land revenue is so large, at least so far as this small, petty State of Manipur is concerned. The territory of Manipur is a very small one. The total revenue receipts from this territory amount to Rs. 37 lakhs. Land revenue, excise and all other items together, the total receipts that the Government of India get from Manipur come to Rs. 37 lakhs. Do you know the amount that we are spending on Manipur? The total expenditure over Manipur is Rs. 531 lakhs. So, you will find that the Government of India are already spending more over Manipur than what it yields to us. Putting it in a broad manner, roughly we spend about Rs. 5 crores on Manipur. Under these circumstances, if there is going to be a further cut by way of any such reduction, I should appeal to hon. Members to consider the implications and also the consequences of any such proposal.

We have only a few such territories where the land revenue is not much. Most of the States have to depend to a large extent upon land revenue. Therefore, this is a question that ought to be considered in principle by all the States together in consultation with the Planning Commission. It is only then that this question will be decided in a way that is equitable to the Governments concerned and that might also be fair to the parties concerned. Apart from the larger questions into which I would not enter, I would submit that the incidence of taxation, so far as land revenue is concerned, is not very much. The Government are getting only a little, especially in the case of Manipur. Therefore, that question at least so far as we are concerned is very difficult to tackle and it is very difficult to grant any relief.

But, as I have pointed out, there are provisions according to which, if there are any hard cases when either there is no rain or there are floods or on account of any circumstances the land has not yielded anything at all or has yielded extremely inadequately, the Government can step in and grant necessary relief. Therefore, this is a question which is of a general import and will have to be considered by all the States that are mostly affected.

My hon. friend Shri Sadhan Gupta raised a question about the revenue administration. So far as land revenue administration is concerned, Government tried to apply certain laws either from Assam or from Madras or from the former Bombay State, but Government found that all these

[Shri Datar]

revenue laws were not effective enough for the peculiar conditions obtaining in Manipur. That is why Government have had to take some time to consider the whole matter. My hon. friend Shri Sadhan Gupta made certain general observations. He stated that the revenue administration law is not what it ought to be. I am afraid this general reading is of no use at all, because if he would care to go into the provisions of the Bill, he would find that the provisions are almost on a par with all the revenue Acts and revenue codes in the various States. We have tried our best to see that the revenue laws in Manipur are administratively effective while being progressive also. That is why provisions have been introduced for appeal and hearing objections. So, I submit that the Joint Committee have improved upon the Bill as placed before the House and there is no substance in the contention that the whole thing is ill-thought out.

About ceiling, there were objections from both sides. In the case of Delhi we had to fix 30 standard acres because in Delhi there were different types of land of varying quality. But in the case of Manipur, in the valley area, the land is almost of the same quality and so it was not necessary to introduce the principle of a standard acre. As the hon. Lady Member rightly pointed out, the lands there are on the whole a bit better than elsewhere. That is why we have brought down the family ceiling from 30 acres elsewhere to 25 here, plus 25 more when the number of the family unit increases.

It was contended by the hon. Lady Member that even 25 is very high. In fixing a ceiling we have taken into account two circumstances. One is that a sufficient quantity of land should be left with the person who proposes to cultivate it. It would be wrong to deprive a man of the minimum quantity of land and give it to others. We have to maintain a balance. While it is true that the principle of ceiling has to be followed, we have also to understand that in the case of persons who are prepared to cultivate the land personally, we must leave a sufficient quantity of land, adequate acreage, with them, for the purpose of their livelihood and satisfying their normal needs. That principle cannot be completely lost sight of in trying to take more land for the purpose of ceiling. So, we have put down 25 acres. Government are equally anxious on both counts. The second point is, whatever is in excess after satisfying the needs in a reasonable manner that has to be released for the sake of other persons. So, the question of ceiling has to be approached from both these points of view. So, you will agree that we have done properly in bringing down the figure from 30 to 25.

Some hon. Member said this was rather arbitrary. You cannot lay down ceilings of a uniform type for the whole of India. Conditions are different; the lands themselves are of different categories, with varying yielding capacity. That is why every territory has to be considered separately and we have fixed 30 standard acres for Delhi and 25 acres for Manipur. If the fact of varying conditions is taken into account, you will agree that it would not be proper to have a uniform number of acres as ceiling for the whole of India.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: My point was 50 acres in the aggregate for a family of more than 5 members is not justified.

Shri Datar: We have followed this pattern, *viz.*, for a family unit, there ought to be a ceiling. In this case, it is 25 acres. It is to be increased further by 5 acres for every addition. Even if the addition is more than 5, we have fixed the highest maximum at double the original ceiling.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: According to clause 18, if less than an acre of land is taken away by the river, then the agriculturist will have to pay land revenue for that also.

Shri Datar: The hon. Member has not understood it quite correctly.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Rather the Minister has not understood it. Suppose I have 5 acres of land and tomorrow 3|4 acre is taken away by the river. Then, I will not be entitled to less assessment; I will have to pay land revenue for full 5 acres.

Shri Datar: If 1 acre is lost by diluvion, he is entitled to decrease of assessment. If it is less than 1 acre, then the question arises as to whether he is entitled to a decrease at all, because diluvion gives also other advantages which may be noted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the Union territory of Manipur and to provide for certain measures of land reform, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2— (*Definitions*)

Shri Datar: I beg to move:

Page 2, *after* line 17, *insert*—

'(ii) "hill areas" mean such areas in the hill tracts of the Union Territory of Manipur as the Administrator may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be hill areas;' (3)

Amendment No. 2 to clause (1) states that this Bill extends to the whole of the Union Territory of Manipur except the hilly areas thereof. So, what the hilly areas are, that has to be decided by the administration.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What is the object of the amendment?

Shri Datar: We are going to have this law applied only to the valley and not to the hilly area, because there a different type of cultivation prevails. What are the hilly areas, that has been made clear in this amendment No. 3.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: These must be circulated to Members regularly. Now it is very kind of the hon. Minister to have told us what the amendment is. Yesterday also some amendments were moved though they were not circulated. The amendment about the price was a surprise to us. It ought to have been circulated. It may not be the fault of the hon. Minister but every time we should not be put to the necessity of requesting circulation. The hon. Minister could easily do it.

Shri Datar: But we have not followed any new principle here.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I only objected to the non-circulation of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: It was a moved only today. So, there was no time to circulate it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Yesterday also the same thing was done.

Shri Datar: When no hardship or injustice is involved it can be dispensed with.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is perfectly all right. But, then, every time we have to ask you to give the purport of it.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 2,—

after line 17, *insert*—

'(ii) "hill areas" mean such areas in the hill tracts of the Union Territory of Manipur as the Administration may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be hill areas;" (3)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill'

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(*Power to create, alter or abolish districts, sub-divisions, etc.*)

Shri Datar: On clause 3 there is a consequential amendment. Formerly, the original Bill was meant to apply to the Union Territory of Manipur. Now, in view of the amendment that has been accepted, what is proposed here is that for the "Union Territory of Manipur" substitute "territories to which this Act extends".

I move:

Page 4, line 30,—

for "Union Territory of Manipur" *substitute* "territories to which this Act extends". (4)

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 4, line 30,—

for "Union Territory of Manipur" *substitute* "territories to which this Act extends" (4)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, जैसा मैंने प्रश्न किया था और कहा था कि क्लाज १८ को कुछ बदलने की आवश्यकता है, उसके लिये मैंने अमेंडमेंट तो नहीं भेजा और इस के लिये मैं ही कुसूरवार हूं, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय का फिर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि क्लाज १८ का जो यह हिस्सा है :

"if any portion thereof, not being less than one acre in extent."

इस को हटा दिया जाये तो यह क्लाज सही क्लाज हो जायेगा । असल बात यह है कि अगर हम इस को रक्खें तो इस के माने यह होंगे कि लोगों के साथ अन्याय होगा । फर्ज कीजिये मेरे पास ५ एकड़ जमीन थी और ५ एकड़ पर सरकार ने मालिया बांधा । उस की मैं काश्त करता था और उस का मालिया देता था । बाद में मेरी बदकिस्मती से नदी आई और उसे उठा ले गई ।

Mr. Chairman: If one decimal is lost by diluvion, then what happens?

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : वह मैं अर्ज कर रहा हूं । अगर आप १ भी मान लें तो भी इसके माने हैं कि जो जमीन मैं काश्त नहीं कर रहा हूं, जो कि सैक्शन ११ के मुताबिक सरकार की हो गई, भले ही यह १ हो, लेकिन मैं उस पर सरकार को मालिया दे रहा हूं । ११ क्लाज की तहत वह सरकारी जमीन बन जाती है जो दरिया के नीचे आ गई और सरकार उस का मालिया पा रही है । ऐसी हालत में मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जैसा आपने कहा, आज भी पंजाब के अन्दर अगर १/१० हिस्सा भी फसल खराब हो जाय तो पटवारी की उस में जिम्मेदारी है कि वह उस की रिपोर्ट करे और उसके लिये मुझे माफी मिल सकती है । यहां तो मेरे पास जमीन भी नहीं रही । यह १ हो या ४/५ एकड़ तक यह जमीन हो, अगर वह काश्त नहीं करता तो भी मालिया देना होगा । मैं यह मानता हूं कि जो कानून हम आज बना रहे हैं वह पंजाब के मुकाबले बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है । पंजाब में एक कानून

आज से २० साल पहले बना था जिस की तहत हम आज तक चलते थे। अगर आज उस के मुकाबले भी पिछड़ा हुआ कानून सदन बनाये तो यह सही नहीं होगा। इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप का रेकार्ड जो हर फसल का होगा उस में जहां सब कुछ दर्ज होगा वहां यह भी दर्ज हो कि जितना भी हिस्सा जमीन का दरिया के नीचे आ गया उस का जो माल होता है वह इसी फसल में माफ न हो बल्कि जब तक जमीन वापस न आये उस वक्त तक के लिये माफ हो जाये। मैं दूसरे स्टेट्स के बारे में भी जानता हूं। सभापति महोदय, आप की स्टेट के अन्दर अगर मेरे पास एक एकड़ का कितना ही हिस्सा हो, अगर मैं उस पर आश्त नहीं करता तो सिर्फ इस लिये कि वह जमीन किसी की मिल्कियत है, मुझे उस पर माल नहीं देना होता। तो जब दूसरे स्टेट्स के अन्दर ऐसा हो और यह सदन कानून बनाये तो उस के लिये समाजवादी ढांचा रख कर बनाये, जैसा कि हम दावा करते हैं कि हम देश में समाजवादी ढांचा बनाना चाहते हैं, यह ठीक नहीं होगा। जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, उन के ख्याल के बमूजिब शायद इनकम टैक्स को बेसिस लेना सही नहीं होगा क्योंकि वह ५ करोड़ रु० खर्च के लिये दे रहे हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि जब आप ५ करोड़ रु० दे रहे हैं तो अगर आप यह २ रु० और माफ कर दें तो आप का घाटा है? कर की दर का लेखा लगाते हुए अगर आप २ रु० भी माफ न करें तो मैं कैसे आप को दातार साहब समझूं? मैं दावे से कह सकता हूं कि वहां का जो ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का सिस्टम है वह इतना टापहेवी है जैसा कि किसी दूसरी स्टेट का नहीं है, और इस के लिये कुछ देखने की जरूरत है। उन के ऊपर जब आप इतना लगा रहे हैं तो मेरे लिये भी दातार साहब २ रु० देना चाहें तो इस में आप का कोई ज्यादा घाटा नहीं है। जैसा उन्होंने कहा, अगर वह माल के हिसाब से लें तो बहुत थोड़ा रुपया उन के पास आता है। ५ करोड़, ३५ लाख में से ३५ लाख रु० टैक्स के जरिये आया। अगर ५ लाख रु० माफ कर दिया जायगा तो क्या इस देश के लिये यह कोई बहुत बड़ी बात हो जायेगी। जहां आप ५ करोड़ रु० देते हैं वहां ५ करोड़ ५ लाख सही। आप के यहां ५ लाख का तो खाता भी नहीं। जहां पर ५० लाख से कम का खाता न हो वहां अगर आप ५ लाख रु० माफ कर दें और २ रु० माफ करने पर सहमत हो जायें तो क्या यह बहुत बड़े घाटे की बात है? मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय को इस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है।

Shri Datar: Sir, I would like to reply to this by inviting the hon. Member to consider the provisions of clauses 17 and 18 together. Then he will understand the propriety of it.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: I have understood it. I have read clause 17 while I was discussing it during the first reading.

Shri Datar: He has already had his say. Now let me reply.

So far as this point is concerned, these two provisions are common to all the land revenue laws in all the States. We have not made any new departure in this case at all. When it is alluvial then it is clearly stated that—

> ".... no revenue shall be leviable in respect of any such lands, islands or river beds unless the area of the same exceeds one acre."

The man is entitled to use it but no revenue shall be leviable up to one acre of alluvial. The private owner is entitled to enjoy the land without payment of land revenue. This is what we have done.

If you accept the principle in respect of alluvial, you have also to

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accept the obligation in respect of diluvion. There what has been stated is very clear. It says:

> "Every holder of land paying land revenue in respect thereof shall be entitled, subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf, to a decrease of assessment if any portion thereof, not being less than one acre in extent, is lost by diluvion."

Therefore in the case of alluvial you are entitled to use it without payment and in the case of diluvion it is up to one acre. If it exceeds one acre then certain things follow.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: Suppose X gets an advantage under clause 17, because X has obtained advantage under clause 17 mut Y suffer under clause 18?

Shri Datar: You cannot have only advantages.

Ch. Ranbir Singh: X and Y are two different people.

Mr. Chairman: That is according to the general law.

The question is:

"That clauses 4 to 45 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 to 45 were added to the Bill.

Clause 46 (*Register of mutations*)

Amendment made:

Page 16, line 2,—

for "and shall" *substitute* "and the competent authority shall" (1)

(*Shri Datar*)

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 46, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 46, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 47 to 142 were added to the Bill.

Clause 143— (*Compensation*)

Shri Datar: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 48,—

for lines 4 to 19, *substitute*—

"amount equal to twenty times the net annual income from such land.

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-section (1), the net annual income from any land shall be deemed to be one-fifth of the value of the average yearly gross produce of the land, calculated in such manner as may be prescribed." (5)

This is of the same nature as we introduced in the case of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceilings) Bill. The explanation is also the same.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

Page 48,—

for lines 4 to 19, *substitute*—

"amount equal to twenty times the net annual income from such land.

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-section (1), the net annual income from any land shall be deemed to be one-fifth of the value of the average yearly gross produce of the land, calculated in such manner as may be prescribed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 143, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 143, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clauses 144 *to* 155 *were added to the Bill.*

Clause 156— (*Power to make rules*)
Amendment made:

Page 54,—

for line 16, *substitute*—

"under" (6)

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Shri Sonavane (Sholapur Reserved-Sch. Castes): Without giving us a copy of the amendments.....

Shri Datar: Hearing is as good as seeing or reading it.

Shri Sonavane: .....so many amendments have been carried out.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 156, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 156 *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Clauses 157 *to* 170 *were added to the Bill.*

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1.—(*Short title, extent and commencement*).

Amendment made:

Page 1,—

for line 7, *substitute*—

"(2) It extends to the whole of the Union Territory of Manipur except the hill areas thereof." (2)

[*Shri Datar*]

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, *as amended, was added to the Bill.*

The Enacting Formula and the long title were added to the Bill.

Shri Datar: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.38 hrs.

TRIPURA LAND REVENUE AND LAND REFORMS BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, I beg to move:

> That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in the Union territory of Tripura and to provide for the acquisition of estates and for certain other measures of land reform, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration.

I shall be very brief so far as the consideration of this Bill is concerned for two reasons. One is that we have already discussed at great length the question of ceiling. In this case we follow the same principle except that we have introduced the words "standard acre". Here the words "standard acre" have been introduced for the reason that there are two types of land. The definition of "standard acre" has been given in the Bill as it has been approved of by the Joint Committee. As you will see from the definition, "standard acre" means one acre of 'lunga' or 'nal' or three acres of 'tilla' land. There are two types of land. One is inferior and the other is superior. Formerly we had put one acre of 'lunga' land and two acres of 'tilla' land. It was considered that it might not be proper to put them in that proportion. That is the reason

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why the Joint Committee have put one acre in respect of one and three acres in respect of the other. That is the reason why the word 'standard acre' has to be introduced.

I may also point out that in Tripura, there was a class of intermediaries corresponding to zamindars or inamdars, etc. That is the reason why the law had to be very explicit. The law had to give certain substantial rights to the person in possession. The same principle has been followed in all respects. You will find that in regard to land revenue administration, certain other Acts from certain States were adopted. They also were not found satisfactory. That is the reason why Government had to consider the whole question and they have brought forward this comprehensive Bill dealing with the various matters that we dealt with in the Manipur Bill. In addition to that, here, as I stated, we have to provide for the abolition of intermediaries and for other matters dealing with this question. Under these circumstances, what was done was this. It was considered necessary to have a consolidating law dealing first, with the land revenue administration, and secondly, with the regulation of the rights between the various categories of holders. As I have pointed out, there were certain types of estates. One estate was known as kayemi taluks and the other was known as takshichi taluks, and there were a number of them. It is a matter of historical interest to know that in the case of the kayemi taluks, they had been permanently settled on these persons. That also had to be unsettled in view of the fact that these intermediaries, as holders of these estates, had to be liquidated by allowing them, if they were prepared to take land only for personal cultivation. Otherwise, they will not be entitled to hold the land at all. What was done was this. Government had to go into all the classes of persons who were holding land and special provisions have been made. Therefore, as I stated, land revenue administration has been dealt with at great length almost on the same footing as we have done in respect of Manipur.

Then, provision has been made for survey and for settlement. In this case also, survey and settlement operations have already been started. It will take some more time to have the whole area completely surveyed and settled. As you are aware, these village records, like the record of rights, are very valuable. That is the reason why Government have undertaken a systematic survey extending over a number of years. In a few years' time, that would be completed. So, it was considered necessary that we should have a full and consolidated Revenue administration law. Then, in addition to what was done in the case of the Manipur Bill, here, we have to provide for the abolition of these intermediaries, for giving substantial rights, permanent rights, rights of ownership over the lands to the persons who were holding the lands. The other usual provisions also have been introduced.

So far as the other provisions are concerned, as you are aware, the principle was accepted that, in regard to the intermediary, if he desired to have land for his personel cultivation, equity required that he should be allowed to have the lands for his own personal cultivation. As I explained a few moments ago, the word 'personal cultivation' has to be understood very clearly. Every man with the help of his own family can cultivate the land personally, and the extent or the orbit of the family has to be extended for the purpose to his immediate relatives like his parents, father, wise and children etc. They can all together cultivate the land personally. In case they do not do it, they can have hired labour but on condition that at least there is per-

sonal supervision. So, the minimum required is personal cultivation or personal supervision, and "supervision" has also to be understood in a very careful manner. A man cannot say that he would live in Calcutta and carry on supervision of the land in Manipur or Tripura. What is laid down here, as well as elsewhere, is that for enabling the person to carry on personal cultivation in a proper manner, he will have to stay within a certain radius; in other words, he will have to stay as near the village where the land is situated as possible. Otherwise, it will not be a case of personal supervision, much less of personal cultivation in the sense of himself carrying on the agricultural operations. That is the reason why that particular point had to be mentioned.

After this Act land has to be leased for a period of five years in the first instance, whatever the written contract or oral contract to the contrary, and even after five years, as I have already pointed out, it will be continued for a further period or periods of five years. Circumstances have been mentioned where a tenant can be evicted. There also proper conditions or restrictions have been laid down and provision has been made against improper evictions.

The usual conditions have been laid down so far as ceilings are concerned. As I have pointed out, here Government had to fall back upon the fixation of a standard acre in that there is a clear distinction in quality between two or three types of land. That is the reason why a standard acre has been fixed. A standard acre might be one acre in respect of superior land, and might be three acres in respect of other lands which are of an inferior type. The usual provisions regarding ceilings, transfers and other matters have been fully dealt with, and the provision regarding prevention of fragmentation has been introduced here also as in the case of Manipur.

Thus, for the first time a systematic attempt has been made for the purpose of having a complete revenue administration law just as we have got revenue Acts or revenue Codes in various States of India. For this purpose, for the Territory of Tripura, we have got now an exhaustive law dealing with land revenue administration. I might here again point out that the principles that have been followed in laying down the various provisions here are the same as in other States. We took into account the Bengal, Assam and other laws, and here we have followed generally the same principles subject to such variations, which are not many, as are required by the peculiar conditions of Tripura.

So far as exemptions are concerned, naturally in this case we had to think of the local conditions and the possibility of the land being brought under coffee, tea or even rubber cultivation. There was just a possibility of some land being under sugarcane cultivation also. In respect of these, exemptions have been granted, as they were granted on other lands in respect of other States. Thus, you will find that in respect of exemptions, the same care has been taken to see to it that no one takes undue advantage to defeat the provisions of this law. All of us are anxious that the income of this tiny State should be increased and that the people ought to be more prosperous. That is the reason why a provision has been made that in case certain landowners or agriculturists desire to bring it under tea cultivation or under coffee cultivation or under rubber cultivation or under sugarcane cultivation, then, there ought to be a provision or exemption. That is the reason why in this case, a special provision also has been made.

Similarly, there are special provisions made for the tribal people also, because in this State as in Manipr, their number is fairly large.

So, these are the main provisions in respect of this. I hope the provisions of this Bill, especially as they have been approved of by the Joint

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Committee, will lend themselves to the full support of this House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved.

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue in this Union Territory of Tripura and to provide or the acquisition of estates and for certain other measures of land reform, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration.".

चौ० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, मुझ खुशी है कि तेरह साल के बाद मंत्रालय ने उन काश्तकारों की तरफ ध्यान दिया है, जो जागीरदारों और इनामदारों के नीचे दब हुए थ और जिन की किस्मत को ठीक करने के लिए इस देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में काफी साल पहले ही कायदे और कानून बन चुके थे। यह मंत्रालय सीलिंग के बारे में देश के सामने माडल कानून रखना चाहता है। पर वह एक पिछलग्गू की तरह से उन बेकस आदमियों की मदद के लिए इस कानून के मसौदे को लाया है। अगर काम अच्छा हो, तो चाहे वह देर से ही क्यों न हो, उस की तारीफ करनी चाहिए। इस लिए मैं इस की तारीफ किए बगैर नहीं रह सकता।

तीन किस्म के इस्सान हैं, जिन का जमीन से रिश्ता है। एक तो वे, जो कि खुद खेती करते हैं और खुद मालिक हैं। उन के पास थोड़ी जमीन हो सकती है, या ज्यादा जमीन हो सकती है। सीलिंग के कानून से उन पर असर पड़ेगा। दूसरे वे हैं, जिन के पास जागीरदारी इनामदारी थी। उन का जमीन से कोई वास्ता नहीं थ। कुछ गरीब आदमी उन की खेती करते थे। इस कानून का उन पर असर होगा, उन पर कुछ पाबन्दी होगी, उन से जमीन का अख्तियार कुछ लिया जायेगा। दूसरी तरफ जो खेती करते थे, उन को अखितायर य ऊंचा दर्जा दिया जाये। लेकिन इस में जो भाई जमीन से सिर्फ जागीरदार और जमींदार का रिश्ता रखते थ, उन के साथ कुछ रियायत की गई है। आप को मालूम है कि आज से कई साल पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में जागीरदारी और जमींदारी को खत्म करने के लिए एक कानून बना। उस में सिर्फ यहां तक रियायत थी कि जो जमीन बंजर थी, उन का उन को अख्तियार रह गया, लेकिन जो जमीन चलती थी, उस में जो खेती करता था, उस को हक मिल गया और वह उस का मालिक तसव्वुर कर लिया गया, उस को भूमिधरी का हक मिल गया। लेकिन हम उन सब को भूमिधरी का हक नहीं दे रहे हैं, बल्कि उस के मुकाबले में, जिन जागीरदारों जमीदारों और इनामदारों को आज से छः सात साल पहले पन्त जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई अधिकार नहीं दिया था, आज हमारा गृह-मंत्रालय उन को भी अख्तियार दे रहा है और अगर वे खेती करना चाहें, तो वे कर सकते हैं। उन पर भी रहम की दृष्टि हुई। मेरा नम्र निवदन यह है कि जिन के बाप-दादाओं के पास जमीन रही, जिन को मौका मिला, जिन के पास राज का साथ रहा, जब वे उस वक्त खेती नहीं कर सके, तो आज क्या करेंगे। जिन के साथ न लोगों की हमदर्दी है और न सरकार की—सिर्फ चन्द अफसरों की हमदर्दी हो सकती है—आज वे काश्तकार नहीं हो सकते हैं। अगर सरकार उन को काश्तकार बनाना चाहती है, तो वे पांच दस एकड़ के काश्तकार नहीं बन सकते हैं। जैसा कि श्री सिहासन सिंह ने कहा है, वे बिड़ला और टाटा की तरह जमीन के ऊपर भी कैपिटल की मदद से खेती करना चाहें, तो वे शायद कर सकें और उस के लिए उन को बड़ी-बड़ी जागीरदारी और जमींदारी चाहिए। अगर सरकार का मंशा है कि ऐसे बड़े बड़े जागीरदार पैदा करे, तो यह जो सिलसिला रखा गया है वह ठीक है। मुझे

ताज्जुब है कि एक तरफ दिल्ली में एक तारीख रखी गई और प्रतीत होता है कि यह मान लिया है कि उस से पहले बोया हुआ आम का फल मीठा होगा और अगर उस के बाद बोया जायगा, तो वह खारी होगा, इस लिए आम लगाने के लिए, उस बाग के लगाने के लिए, उस तारीख के बाद कोई रियायत नहीं होगी। मैं इस बिल को पूरे तौर पर नहीं पढ़ सका। आप जानते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय की अमेंडमेंट आज आई, पहले सर्कुलेट नहीं हुई। इस सदन के बहुत से सदस्य समझते थे कि यह बिल कल आयेगा और वे रात को इस बिल को पढ़ते। मैं समझता हूं कि उन्होंने इस में यह ख्याल रखा है कि अगर कोई टी या काफी का फ़ार्म बनाना चाहेंगे, तो उन को एग्जेम्प्शन मिलेगी। लेकिन दिल्ली में आम के बगीचे का कोई एग्जेम्प्शन नहीं रखा गया है। शायद वह समझते हैं कि दिल्ली में आम तो खारी पैदा होगा और त्रिपुरा में टी और काफी बहुत बढ़िया होगी। शायद वह समझते हैं कि देश में आम बहुत ज्यादा पैदा होता है और टी और काफ़ी की कमी है।

17 hrs.

चूंकि बदकिस्मती से मेरा जन्म देहात में हुआ और एक खेती करने वाले के घर में हुआ, इस लिए मुझे एक फ़र्क देख कर बड़ा दुख होता है, जिस को मंत्री महोदय ने एक मामूली ही बात कह का टाल दिया कि यह बहुत बड़ा मामला है। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि एक ग़रीब किसान, जो एक दो पांच एकड़ खेती करता है, जिस की आमदनी ३६०० रुपए नहीं है, उस का फ़ैसला करने के लिए एक कांफ़रेंस मुझे बुलानी है, प्लांनिग कमीशन ने बुलानी है या मंत्रालय ने बुलानी है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस मसले की अहमियत केन्द्रीय सरकार को उस वक्त मान लेनी चाहिए थी, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान के दो सूबों की असैम्बिलियों ने इस बारे में प्रस्ताव पास किए। आन्ध्र असैम्बली ने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया कि दस एकड़ ज़मीन पर खेती करने वाले पर कोई लैंड रैवन्यू नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिए और पंजाब असैम्बली ने यह कहा कि पांच एकड़ पर खेती करने वाले पर लैंड रेवन्यू नहीं लेना चाहिए। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्लांनिग कमीशन को पहले सूझ नहीं आई थी, तो इस तरह दो बार हैम्मर किए जाने पर उन की नींद खुलनी चाहिए थी और उन को प्रदेश सरकारों के रेवन्यू मिनिस्टर्ज़ की कांफरेंस बुलानी चाहिए थी और उस मसले पर गोर करना चाहिए था। आज मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह बहुत बड़ा मसला है, इस पर फिर गौर करेंगे। तो उस कांफ़जरेंस को डांगे साहब बुलायेंग या दातार साहब बुलायेंग? अगर दातार साहब या प्लांनिग कमीशन को बुलानी थी, तो आज तक क्यों नहीं बुलाई गई? मुझे दुख इस बात का है कि चाहे मिल्कियत या आमदनी का सवाल है, चाहे टैक्सेशन का सवाल है, इस देश के दो सैक्टर हैं—एक एग्रीकल्चरल सैक्टर और एक इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर। इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्टर की आमदनी पर टैक्स लगाने का तरीका मुख्तलिफ है और उस के ऊपर मिल्कियत का भी तरीका मुख्तलिफ़ है। ये दो किस्म की बातें कब तक इस देश में चलेंगी? हां, चल सकती थीं, अगर हम को राय का अधिकार न होता। जिस वक्त देश का संविधान बना, उस वक्त बहुत से भाइयों ने यह कहा कि ये देहात के आदमी पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं, इस लिए इन के हाथ में राय का हक दे देना देश के मफ़ाद के खिलाफ़ है। अगर सरकार इस ढंग से चलना चाहती थी, तो वह उस वक्त ही यह व्यवस्था कर देती।

सभापति महोदय: माननीय सदस्य कितना समय और लेना चाहते हैं?

चौ० रणवीर सिंह: चार-पांच मिनट।

सभापति महोदय : तब वह खत्म कर लें।

चौ० रणवीर सिंह : दस मिनट भी हो सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : तब कल जारी रखें।

The House will now stand adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 3, 1960/Sravana 12, 1882, (Saka).

[*Tuesday, August 2, 1960/Sravana 11, 1882 (Saka)*]

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91	Anti-Leprosy work in Punjab	319
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93	Pisciculture in Delhi	320
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U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
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102	Forest development in Orissa	325
103	Change in name of Curzon road in New Delhi	326
104	Electrification of Datia station	326-27
105	Water taps at Datia station	327-28
106	Export of cashew-nuts	328-30
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108	Co-operative store societies in schools in Himachal Pradesh	330-31
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134	Electrification of railway stations	349-50
135	D.V.C. Navigation canal	350
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141	Post office Savings Bank Accounts	352-53
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149	Air services to Colombo	358
Correction of answer to Unstarred Question No. 1822 dated 6-4-60		358
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE		359-63

(1) A statement regarding Government's decisions on certain recommendations of the Pay Commission

(2) A copy of each of the following papers :

(i) Statement regarding the fire accident at Bhakra on the 13th May, 1960

(ii) Annual Report of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (5) of Section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948

(3) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, making certain further amendments to the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951 :—

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(a) Notification No. S. O. 1312 dated the 20th May, 1960.

(b) Notification No. S. O. 1583 dated the 25th June, 1960 . .

(c) Notification No.G.S.R.826 dated the 4th June, 1960 .

(4) A copy of the Annual Report of the Government Telephone Board Limited 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956 .

(5) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 521 dated the 7th May, 1960 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 making certain amendments to the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957.

(6) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:—

(a) No. F. 12(159)/57-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 11th February, 1960.

(b) No. F. 12(197)/58-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 3rd March, 1960.

(c) No. F. 12(15)/59-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 24th March, 1960.

(7) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 making certain amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 :—

(a) No. F. 12(162)/59-Transport published in Delhi Gazetted dated the 17th March, 1960.

(b) N. F. 12(139)/59-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th April, 1960

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(c) No. F. 12(190)/59-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 28th April, 1960

(d) No. F. 12(1)/60-Transport published in Delhi Gazette dated the 26th May, 1960

(8) A copy of Notification No. MV/III(166)/59, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, published in Tripura Gazette dated the 16th April, 1960, making certain amendments to the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS 363-364

(1) The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 6th April, 1960 to a supplementary by Shri P. C. Borooah on Starred Question No. 1308 regarding construction of sailing vessels

(2) The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) made a statement correcting the replies given on the 29th April, 1960 to Supplementaries by Shri Shree Narayan Das on Starred Question No. 1815 regarding Second Bridge on the Yamuna

(3) The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim) made a statement on the Indus Waters Treaty

DETENTION OF MEMBER 364-365

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a letter dated the 1st August, 1960, from the City Magistrate, Etawah, intimating that Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria had been detained in prison for failure to give security under section 118, Criminal Procedure Code.

BILLS PASSED 365-498

(i) Further clause-by-clause consideration of the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1959, as reported by the Joint Committee was concluded and the Bill, as amended, was passed.

BILL PASSED—*contd.*

(ii) The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved that the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1959, as reported by the Joint Committee be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill, as amended, was passed.

(iii) The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved that the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill, 1959, as reported by the Joint Committee be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1960/SRAVANA 12, 1882 (SAKA)——

Further consideration of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill and passing of the Bill. Consideration of the motion to refer the following Bills to Joint Committees:

(i) The Motor Transport Workers Bill ; and

(ii) The Religious Trust Bill and discussion on the motion *re* : Scheme of Democratic Decentralisation.

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